Sunday Edition

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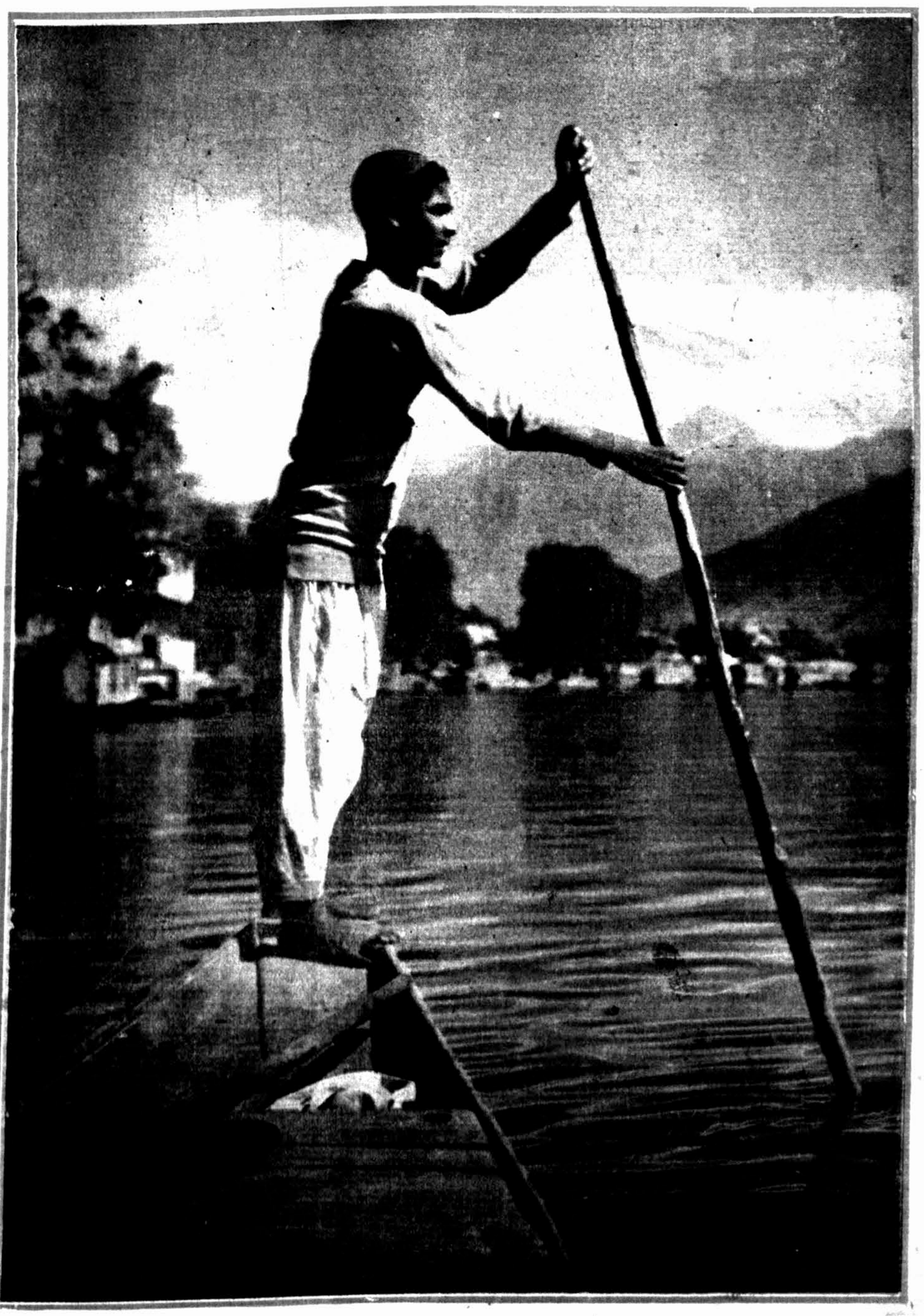

TAKING THE TURN

IN THE LAND OF THE RED SHIRTS

(Left) The Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier, North-West Frontier Province, being interviewed by villagers. (Right) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan explaining his rural programme to a group of workers at his residence at Utmanzai.

(Left) Azad School at Utmanzai, started in 1930 for imparting national education. This School was raided by the police during the Civil Disobedience Movement. (Right) Monument of stones erected at Charsadda near Utmanzai in memory of the martyrs of the C. D. Movement.

Two views of Red Shirt Volunteers' Camp at Kohat. Such camps are held in the district quarterly.

"Youth"—A mural painting by Syt. Kanti Shroff, a member of the National Academy of Art, Bombay.

A "Rangoli" drawing by Syt. Amrat G. Bhat, an artist of Valsad.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 14, 1939.

In Defence Of Astrology

By V. THIRUVENKATACHARYA, M. A.,

It Is An Exact Science—Though There Might Be Different Systems

In a recent issue we published a challenging article by Mr. R. J. Gokhale of the Chikitsa Mandal, Poona, in which he has tried to "debunk" astrology. We have received a number of contributions in reply to Mr. Gokhale, one of which we publish below.

We wish some of those defenders of astrology accept the offer of a scientific test and thus qualify for the prize. That would besides serve as the best refutation of Mr. Gokhale's thesis.

ON the Sunday edition of April 30 of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Gokhale has written a long and interesting article under the above title. The concluding portion of the article is a challenge to the advocates of astrology to satisfy his three tests:—

(1) To find the correct time of birth if the events in the life of an individual be given.

(2) To give correct prediction of the future events from a rectified horoscope.

(3) To work out favourable and unfavourable days or weeks or months in a rectified horoscope.

Before I proceed to give a reply to his questions, I wish to write a few words about the tenor of the article. It is rather difficult to find whether he is a novice or one who has studied the sciences very well but still has doubts and difficulties. I have studied astrology, both the Western and the Hindu systems as a hobby for some twenty years, and I shall try my best to answer his points seriatum to the best of my ability.

The Three Tests

At first, I shall deal with his three tests.

(1) It is quite possible to find the correct time of birth, given the date of birth and the dates of three or four incidents in the life of a person. Acquisition of this ability is the preliminary qualification of an astrologer.

(2) If we have an accurately rectified horoscope, then it is easy for us to give the yearly, monthly and daily predictions. The whole process is one of mathematical calculation, which is a very taxing affair. I can say from my experience that there is nothing difficult in it.

(3) We can very easily predict the good and bad days for an individual by working out the diurnal chart. The method is simple and I shall explain it for the benefit of the readers. Suppose that the correct time of birth of a person is 10 a.m. (local mean time). Suppose we want to find whether a particular day (7th May 1939) is good or bad for him. Find the "lagnam" and the planets for 10 a.m. for the birth, longitude and latitude. The day will be a bad day if the malefic planets are in the angles or "Kendras". If there are good planets, Guru and Sukra, in the angles, then the day is good. With this method, we can find the dates of accidents, death, marriage or sickness, etc.

Mahatmaji's Horoscope

Sri. Gokhale has armed himself by quoting at the beginning of the article the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi against astrology. I have studied Mahatmaji's horoscope and the incidents of his life tallied wonderfully with the astrological calculations. I was surprised to find the cause of Mahatmaji's influence over the Congress. Sun, the lord of the 10th house in the horoscope of Mahatmaji is in conjunction with the Moon, Guru and Uranus in the horoscope of the Congress. When Mahatmaji left the Congress, his "Kuja" progressed to the conjunction of the meridian of the Congress horoscope. As the radical influence is more powerful than the progressed, he is still leading the Congress and none can shake his position.

The Rajkot Fast

I had the curiosity to cast the horoscope at the time when Mahatmaji began his fast on the Rajkot issue. No astrologer could have chosen a more auspicious time and I was sure that the fast would have a successful termination in about 4 or 5 days, which proved to be correct. At the time of the fast, his progressed "Kuja" was in square to his radical sun and the progressed Sun and Saturn were in conjunction. No more sinister influence could be thought of. As his "lagnam" was unaffected, he came out unse athed through the ordeal.

I find sufficient reasons in his horoscope for Mahatmaji to admit defeat on two important issues dear to his heart.—the last Presidential election and the Rajkot issue. His progressed meridian was in opposition to Uranus. I am sure he will have no more defeats.

Mahatmaji may not believe in astrology. He is a great Karma-Yogi and his inner voice is his astrologer. Ordinary individuals must not compare themselves with Mahatmaji.

Purpose Of Astrology

Astronomy and astrology have been considered to be a "Vedanga" by our sages. Sages, like Garga, Vasista, Parasara, Jaimini and others have contributed much to the growth of astrology. In many respects, we can never rise to the lofty intellectual heights which they had reached. They have been convinced about the utilitarian aspect of astrology and they have made it as scientific as possible. It is easy to discuss the scientific aspect of astrology at great length and there is sufficient material for a special article. Any standard text-book on astrology written by the Westerners will conclusively prove that astrology is a science.

The author of "Saravali" says in the last Sloka in Chapter IV that astrology helps us in earning money, will be our ship to take us across the ocean of our troubles, will be our proper guide at the time of undertaking long journeys. In short nothing exists without astrology. The purpose of astrology is to fulfil the four-fold aspect of human life, i.e., Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. To the present day materialistic man, this will not appeal.

I refer him to Milburn, an American lady astrologer. Suppose a man wants to go out on a walk and finds the sky overcast with clouds. If he is a sensible man, he will provide himself with an overcoat and an umbrella. Otherwise, he is sure to be drenched and suffer the consequences. Similarly, if you can forsee the dangers with the help of astrology, you can be prepared for them and minimise the evil effects. In this sense, astro-

(Continued On Page 55)

(Special for "The Chronicle")

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The Foreign Scene

Papal Diplomacy In Action—Berchtesgaden Conference—Mission In Warsaw—Poland And Alsace Lorraine—Vatican Pressure On France—Mediation And Polish Defection—Soviet Russia As Papal Bete Noire—Anti-Soviet Concert—Pacelli-Maglione Diplomacy.

(By Vigilante).

Behind the activities of the Vatican reported in the recent "Reuter" messages it is not difficult to see the hand of the late Cardinal Pacelli, now Pope Pius XII and his new Secretary of State, Cardinal Maglione, and the motives that underlie the Vatican's interest in the Polish-German affairs

Cause Of The Church

The various movements of diplomatic activity, that is significantly open, give us a clear idea of the role the Vatican is playing not merely in this single conflict but in all European affairs, as it has always done.

The Vatican professes no doubt to exert in the cause of international peace and goodwill and that cause is admirable enough under any circumstances if the Pope were really inspired to contribute to it with his good offices and such influence as he actually possesses. But the real test, not indeed of his intentions either openly professed or secretly cherished, but also of the value of his action lies in the fact that the Nazi threat against Poland involves considerable interests of the Church in this region. And the Pope, whether or not he could serve the cause of peace in the existing conditions in Europe, is serving first and last the cause of his Church.

Berchtesgaden As Base

The kind of initiative taken by the Vatican, it would appear from the messages so far received, with the collaboration of the Nazi leaders and the precise moment chosen for simultaneous activity in different capitals of Europe define a trend that is unmistakable.

We have to remind ourselves that the Vatican policy of coming to an understanding with the III Reich has proved a complete failure and if the Fuehrer receives the Papal Nuncio at Berchtesgaden and lands him his 'plane it cannot certainly be an act of piety or attruism.

The truth of the matter is that both the Pope and Cardinal Maglione instinctively recognise that they could profitably take a hand in the game and reclaim and re-establish the influence that the Church has undoubtedly lost—or at least a substantial part of it.

Rome's Stake

It is primarily in the interests of the Church that Poland should not be attacked or Polish territory annexed by Germany. The

SPRING FASHIONS, 1939

(—Sykes, for the Philadelphia Ledger Syndicate)

Church has a stronghold in this country and the Vatican has played an important part in its affairs because its own are inseparable from them.

The Vatican influence in Polish affairs is a factor of considerable importance and has the closest bearing on the Polish policy, apart from the dangers of Nazi invasion. with reference to the resistance to the Axis aggression that England and France can themselves offer and strengthen with their lead While France cannot ignore the Vatican hold on Alsace-Lorraine, a pre-eminently Catholic "sphere of influence", and is obsessed by the German encirclement, the Nazis may not be unwilling to pay their price in securing the goodwill and co-operation of the Pope in their mission of 'peace.'

Blackmail Tactics

The pressure of the Italo-German military pact forces even an unwilling Chamberlain into the arms of Soviet Russia and both the Axis powers and the Pope realise that the entry of Russia into the anti-aggression, peace 'bloc' is a direct menace to their ambitions. The Polish unwillingness to have anything to do with Russia is not unconnected with the Anti-Comintern active policy of the Church and the Vatican mediation in the circumstances points to a single conclusion: detachment of Poland through the Vatican agency from the anti-aggression system that even the Chamberlain government is to-day forced to organise as a matter of self-defence.

Pope And Peace

The Pope with the best intentions in the world—and these contradictory as it might appear, we may not take the trouble of doubting—is bound to further the cause of the Church and not that of peace if it clashed with the former. Recent events culminating in the destruction of Austria have clearly proved this principle of Papal policy.

Even a casual survey of the German-Vatican relations since the Concordat was signed would convince that the Pope, actuated by his aim of stabilising the power of the Church and salvaging the interests of that Church in the midst of the Nazi conquest and destruction has always striven to come to an understanding with the Nazi rulers of Germany and failed. Cardinal Pacelli as is well-known was responsible for the conduct of these affairs and now that he has been elected the Pope, he is evidently fired by the desire of covering his failure with a masterly stroke of Vatican diplomacy conducted to-day with the co-operation of a man after his own heart and one who shares many affinities with him—Cardinal Maglione.

But what GOOD came of it at last?
Quoth little Peterkin—
Why, that I cannot tell" said he,
But 'twas a famous victory."
Southey: "After Blenheim."

MUNICH—AND AFTER

Courtesy: "The Tribune"

"....AND THEN PRINCE NEVILLE STABBED THE WICKED REDS WITH HIS MAGIC UMBRELLA!"

I see nothing too retrograde in a system of compulsory training for boys and girls.... It could be made an adventurous, even a romantic challenge.—Mr. K. M. Lindsay, M. P.

(Courtesy: "The Tribune"

"Come on somebody . . . egg and make it an even dozen."

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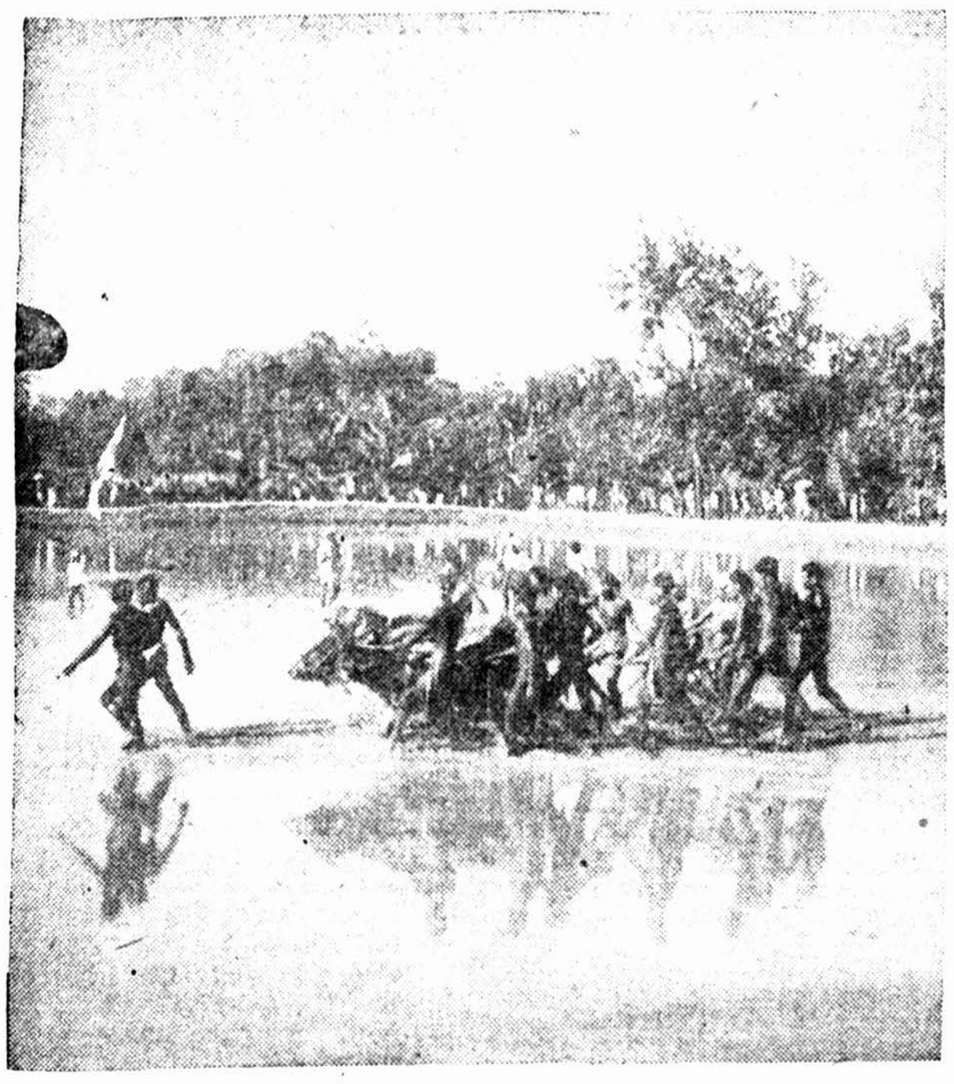

Leading on the racers to the starting post.

The Buffalo Derby

Unique Animal Race Of Western India: Gala Day In The Life Of Kanara Villagers

BY K. S. KARANTH

All night long the drums resounded. Human shouting, cymbal and drum beats rent the sky. From almost every one of the neighbouring villages such cry proceeded. I came to know that this was the hectic preparation for the next day's buffalo race. A rare occasion this village Derby. 'Kambla' they call it. One such thing, in fact the most famous in those parts, was to take place at Wandar village in the interior of Kanara. The marching of the villagers with the village band begins the previous night. Each village aristocrat vies with the other in sending his pair of buffaloes, specially maintained for the purpose Stallions are they, kept out of human sight all the rest of the days and only brought out for the occasion. They could gore even their wild cousin of the forests and seem to recognise none but their masters.

Each pair with the master's men and the heralding band had started the previous night to reach in time for the occasion. The village headman of Wandar had sent them all invitations to grace the occasion with their lordly beasts. It is a matter of pride as well as privilege for them to do so. If the pair comes off well, their names would stand in high esteem till the next Derby.

The Race Course

Before nine in the morning the little village of Wandar, containing not more than two hundred souls, had swelled to twenty thousand strong. A veritable place of pilgrimage has it become overnight. The race course is a forty-acre rice field covered knee-deep with mud and water. In the centre of it stands a decorated pillar, that is to be the starting point and one of the corners of the rectangular field is to be the goal.

The field has a mythology of its own and it is considered that a promise to bring one's cow, calf or buffalo to this place, on this Derby day, would cure any ailment that the particular beast may be suffering from. So it is that many a pilgrim who has thus been healed comes there to fulfil the promise. Till midday more than a thousand cattle have performed this treading ceremony, the promise of which had cured them of their ailments. In the afternoon the race is to take place.

At about three in the afternoon news is brought that the invitees are ready to participate. They have come to the neighbouring village already in the morning and the village headman's friends have fed the parties with a sumptuous dinner and now in an adjoining field they have to be formally received by the headman himself. This field is a dry one and all round it thousands of anxious eyes are gazing. The drums beat and the trumpets blow. The invitees come in gay procession with banners and band. There will be dancers too in this gala show. Next come the competing pairs secured fast in ropes and held by tens of struggling humans. The noise and hubbub have set the buffaloes almost mad with fury and they are now a match for a hundred people. They are taken thrice round the reception ground with their gay ornaments and rich drapery. The onlookers have already begun to speculate. There are sturdy buffaloes that raise respect from the sight-seers and some lean underfed ones too that get a jeer too. Village partisanship accounts for a lot of cheer or jeer.

The Race

The leaders and the band are now taken to the headman's

(Continued On Page 53)

The office stenog says she wishes her boss would learn that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line—then maybe he'd stop going 'round in circles.

...e Pariah Village Band.

The reception ...emony, showing the buffalo being taken thrice round the field. You can see the headman's home at a distance.

A MUSEUM OF MAN

Remarkable Paris Collection Shows His Development Since His First Appearance On Earth

The Musee de l'Homme, which is installed in the right wing of the imposing new Trocadero building in Paris, is shortly to celebrate its first anniversary. It is a remarkable museum, both by reason of the fascinating variety of exhibits which it contains and the complete, efficient yet extremely simple manner in which these are presented and explained, writes "R.F.S." in the "Manchester Guardian."

The purpose of the Museum of Man is to illustrate, in a way comprehensible to the ordinary visitor, the anthropological and ethnological development of man from his first appearance on earth up to modern times. The general plan according to which the exhibits have been arranged differs, I believe, from that of any other comparable museum. Watertight compartments have been avoided. That is to say that instead of dividing the exhibits into particular subject groups, without any relation the one to the other, the Musee de l'Homme has to a considerable extent succeeded in retaining a liaison between the various activities represented in it. First, we are shown man himself, his anatomical development from the earliest to modern times, and the physical differences existing between various races; then, by continent and race, we see unfolded the story of his activities—the inventions and practical devices by which he ensured his existence, his religions and customs, folk-lores and general cultures

Anthropological Exhibits

A visitor to the museum is shown the differences between particular features in the skeleton structure of various human types, both extinct and living; for instance, differences in pigmentation of skin and of hair, differences in the structure of nose, jaw, and so forth. In each case actual skulls of the various selected races are shown, together with photographs of typical living men or women belonging to these races, so that both the differences in their external appearance and in their anatomical structure can be appreciated. Various anatomical abnormalities or deformities that were intentionally produced are shown; for example, skulls unnaturally elongated as a result of binding the head of a child in infancy and skulls with pieces cut out of them.

A fascinating case in this section shows the various stages in the development of the human foetus from eight to twenty-two weeks old. Below, in the same case, are skeletons of a human being at successive stages from three and a half months to five years old. An interesting note in this case explains that from birth to seven and a half years old the growth of Indians, Negroes, and Chinese is fast while that of Europeans is slow. Between seven and a half and twelve years the growth of Europeans is fast and that of Chinese and Japanese slow. From twelve to fifteen and a half years the position is exactly reversed.

The visitor then moves on to cases in which the skeletons of man and the anthropoid apes are compared; cases of casts taken from the remains of Pithecanthropus and Sinanthropus man and casts of the early human remains found at Piltdown, Swanscombe, and Heidelberg. The museum is also fortunate enough to possess some original Neanderthal remains from La Chapelle aux Saintes, a Cro-Magnon skull and skeleton fragment, and a complete Grimaldi skeleton.

One then comes to fossilised skeletons from Rhodesia and Kenya, Palestine and Portugal, and the United States. There are, in fact, all manner of skeletons, with complementary photographs and written notices explaining the differences between or points of particular interest in every conceivable human race—pygmies and giants, Negroes and Eskimos, Orientals, Australians, and Europeans. Thus, for example, we learn about the Tasmanian race:

Habitat: Van Diemansland or Tasmania. Entirely extinct since 1877. Skin, black; height, medium; lower limbs, lanky; hair, woolly; skull, small and elongated; face, short and prognathous; nose, very large, with marked indentation at bridge.

The Activities Of Man

We then pass from the study of man himself to that of his activities and his material attributes. The activities—cultural, religious, or everyday—of every race are separately represented here. In the cases which follow there are assembled ornaments and pottery and carvings, costumes and household utensils, weapons, agricultural implements, and a host of strange symbols of past religions and folk-lores.

Three possibly outstanding possessions of the Musee de l'Homme are two colossal stone heads found on Easter Island, a really lovely Aztec head sculptured from crystal, which is one of only three existing to-day, and a remarkable collection of decorated skins from Canada. These latter are the skins of bison, deer, and antelopes, upon which the Indian craftsmen have painted either scenes from the life of some great chieftain or designs of a purely geometrical character. This collection, which is the finest in the world, was recently discovered in the Palace of Versailles, where it had been sent about the year 1786 for the education of the then royal princes.

Of all the museums I have visited the Museum of Man is, I think, the most efficiently and charmingly installed. A special room is set aside for temporary exhibitions of recent discoveries or acquisitions, and, in fact, the exhibits of the museum proper are changed from time to time. Besides being a popular public museum—on an average since its opening 4,000 people have paid each week to come in, and this does not include soldiers or sailors in uniform, who are always admitted free to Paris museums, nor members of schools or societies who have made special application—it is also, I think, one of the few museums in the world with adequate facilities for research Each department of the museum has rooms available for those who wish to study on the spot. There are also a large library and complete laboratory equipment Downstairs there is a restaurant with huge windows looking over the new terrace of the Trocadero towards the Eiffel Tower. Here you can have lunch and tea or a drink at the cocktail bar, with one of the vast stone heads from Easter Island at one end and at the other end an immense totem-pole from British Columbia carved into a number of symbolic figures, one above the other, staring down on you.

FIFTEEN CENTURIES OLD BUDDHIST BELL

Swat Valley Relic Finds Its Way To London

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 23.

An iron bell which was rung 15 centuries ago by Buddhist monks in the Valley of the Thousand Monasteries in Swat, beyond the Khyber Pass, is on view for the first time at the Indian Museum, South Kensington.

It is one of 150 discoveries made last summer by Mr. Philip Wright, of the museum, who, with three other Englishmen, all in their twenties, made the first official excavations in the Swat Valley.

"The valley is now a barren waste", Mr. Wright told a "News Chronicle" reporter yesterday, "but in ancient times there were about 1,500 monasteries, and Chinese pilgrims carried home tales of their beauty and richness.

"The monastery bells, they said, filled the valley with music".

On Mountain Top

Among the other discoveries is a set of miniature friezes, about six inches high, carved in bluish stone and showing strongly the influence of Greek art.

The friezes depict scenes from the life of Buddha, including his birth, his first bath and his young manhood as a prince taking part in wrestling and shooting matches.

Besides sculpture, there are coins, painted pottery and metal implements. Some were found in a cave on top of a 6,000 feet mountain, and were carried down the rough track on shepherds backs.

The importance of the finds is that their sites are exactly known and recorded.

Refugees on the road from Madrid, fleeing from Franco's forces. The little boy in the cart on the extreme right seems to be looking for aeroplanes—an ever-present fear with these children, who know that planes bring death and destruction to all that they love.

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IN THEIR PREVIOUS LIVES

G. B. S. Was Euripides!

And

Greta Garbo An Italian Nun!

George Bernard Shaw according to the noted Reincarnationist, Mr. Francis Leon, who writes in "Prediction", has had several previous lives—at one period he was a friend of Ivan the Terrible, but in a still earlier life he lived in Greece. In fact he was Euripides, the great Greek tragedian. Greta Garbo is said to have spent her previous life in an Italian convent.

A reader of "Prediction" has sent me a copy of Gervee Baronte's book "You Have Lived Before," and asks my opinion of the theory she puts forward.

My only sources of real information are, as readers of these pages may recall, Abduhl Latif, the Persian philosopher and physician, who lived eight hundred years ago, and George R. Sims, the popular journalist and dramatist, who passed away in 1922.

Abduhl tells me he has had many past lives, and I shall refer to one of these later in this article. Sims, on the other hand, says that not yet has he seen any evidence of reincarnation.

"All the men and women who were famous in my time", he tells me, "are all here in the world in which I now dwell; not one of them has reincarnated, though what may happen in the next thousand years I cannot say."

Reincarnation Is Logical

With the explanation that reincarnation teaches that man is the result of his own past actions and experiences, Gervee Baronte states her case—convincingly as many will think—that it is the only logical explanation of the inequalities in human society.

She gives as the reason why many years may pass between incarnating that the soul has long periods of rest, or experience, on other planes of existence.

Many persons have told her they remember their past lives, and she believes it would be possible for many more to have at least some inkling of their pre-existence if they could revisit the scenes of their previous environment. This reminds me that Abduhl Latif once told me that if I ever go to Egypt I shall see and remember the scenes of one of my own past lives!

GRETA GARBO

It is possible for all of us, it is stated, to trace our previous incarnation if we will pay attention to our dreams and keep a record of them by writing them down immediately we are awake, and before they begin to fade from our memory.

In spite of the exaggerations, we never dream, we are told, anything we have not seen, dreams being but "the recurrence of conscious experiences which have passed beyond our reasoning mind."

By studying certain symbols and Astrological aspects, Madame Baronte claims to be able to trace the past lives of persons now living.

One of the celebrities she gives as an example is Bernard Shaw. She finds him in the sixteenth century, in Russia, as chronicler of the reign of Ivan the Terrible. He was at one time the confidant of Ivan and much of his time was spent at the palace. He married a lady above himself in rank. One child was born of the union, a daughter, who resembled him in character and ability.

Before Shaw appeared in Russia, the symbols indicate that he lived in Greece. He was born there in 480 B.C., the year Euripides was born.

"As a matter of fact", Madame Baronte declares, "he was Euripides in his Greek incarnation, and possessed the same marvellous vitality he possesses to-day."

At seventeen he thought of becoming an athlete, but when the third prize was given for his play "Pleiades," he set his course for literature.

In his Greek days he was the greatest of the tragedians. He passed out of that incarnation in 406 B.C., at the court of Archelaus, King of Macedonia.

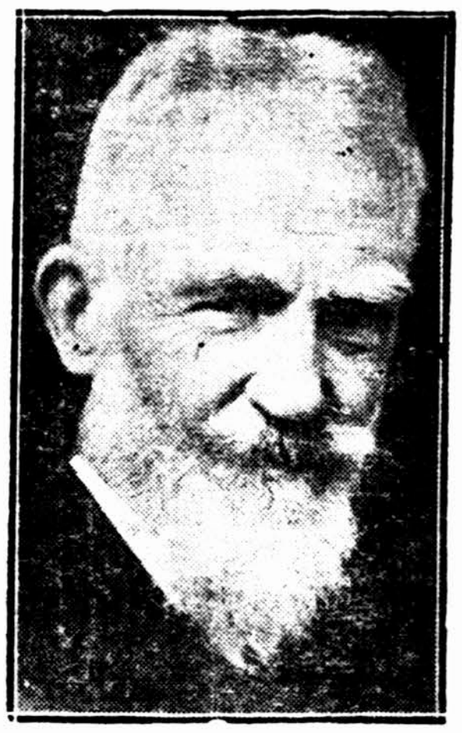
Greta Garbo As A Nun!

Greta Garbo is another of the famous persons into whose past lives Madame Baronte takes a glance with her symbols.

"I wonder", she says, "if Greta Garbo has ever seen the nun looking out of her eyes as she slips into the exotic costumes she wears in her pictures? The nun is there, watching, criticising, restraining. She has been there since 1469, when Greta lived in Italy."

Her incarnation was in Florence in the time of the Renaissance. For forty years or more she is said to have lived in a convent and probably became the Mother Superior, for "her ability for thoroughly doing the work which lies before her could have raised her to that office."

She came into her present life, it is added, with many lessons learned and with the capacity for learning anything she wishes to learn. Many centuries before her incarnation in Italy she is found in the service of Queen Hatshepsut in Egypt. To-day she is both the witch of the screen who fascinates us by her clothes and her personality, and the woman who, in her private life, never uses make-up and hates every form of publicity—both women are the result of past experiences, and both are touched with magic."



G. B. SHAW

Abduhl Latif's Past Life In Egypt

I have mentioned Abduhl Latif's remembrance of past lives. He spoke of one of them—a most astonishing one—at the seance last September at which at the very moment of acute crisis he confirmed, as "Prediction" recorded, the "No War" assurance he gave six months earlier.

At the very end of the sitting a friend of the author of that remarkable book "Winged Pharaoh," asked if he could remain with his medium a moment longer to say whether he knew the book and whether he finds it true to actual facts.

In this book the author, Joan Grant, gives a wonderful picture of her own past life in the exciting times when she (then named Sekeeta) was co-ruler with her brother, Neyah, of Egypt of the First Dynasty, more than three thousand years before the Christian era

"Yes," Abduhl said, in reply to the question so suddenly and unexpectedly put to him, "I know the book and I know it to be true, for I lived in those times and I am in that book. Even then, as I did when I was a physician in Persia (eight hundred years ago.) I treated all diseases of the body with herbs, and—referring to one of the most touching and extraordinary incidents in the book—I healed the plant."

Pharaoh's Father

Abduhl was leaving it at that, when the friend of the author remarked; "Then you were the Pharaoh's father?

"Yes," Abduhl said quietly, "I was the Pharaoh's father."

It was after the sitting when I read the book for the first time, that I came to understand why he did not dwell on his great position as Pharaoh but spoke rather of his work as a healer:

"Once my father (the Winged Pharaoh's father) said to me," runs the explanatory passage. "If far in the future men shall think of me I hope that I shall be remembered not as a warrior or a builder (a Pharaoh), but as a man who healed with herbs. For it is greater to make a blind man see the stars again than to build mightily in stone."

So here we have in Abduhl Latif a Persian philosopher, astrologer and physician who lived in the twelfth century remembering his life some thousands of years before as the wise and just Pharaoh, in ancient Egypt, and we find him linked up with, and closely related to, the past life of an author of our own times whose book is described by its publishers, John Barker Ltd. as the most important they have ever brought out—"Prediction."

Benito Mussolini would like to make a clean sweep of all who cross his path—if he can!

Europe Rattling Back Into Barbarism?

Cultural History Of Totalitarian States A Complete Blank

Post-War France Continues To Be Sterile, While Britain Is Engrossed In Trivialities

IN the current number of that excellent American magazine, "Harpers", I have just found a startling quotation from my friend, Hendrik van Loon: "Culturally Europe is finished. If any more great novels are written—or great plays, great music, great histories—they will be written in America. The torch has been passed into our hands...."

Nobody has more admiration and affection for that genial giant, Van Loon, than I have, but I will confess that my first impulse, after reading this astonishing statement, was to send him a cable inquiring what had happened to his wits (writes Mr. J. B. Priestley in the "News Chronicle") I suppose I know contemporary America about as well as he knows contemporary Europe (for he left our shores many years ago), and it had certainly never occurred to me that culturally Europe is finished and that the torch of cultural progress had been passed into American hands.

On reflection, however, I can see that though Van Loon's is a very wild generalisation, he is by no means without a case. The cultural drift towards America, which began just after the war, when America was bursting with money and Central Europe was starving, has been flowing a full tide during these last few years when Central Europe has been one vast madhouse.

German Exiles In America

Thus, there are probably more Germans of the highest reputation, men of the calibre of Einstein and Thomas Mann, in America now than there are in Germany. The greatest living Italian musician, Toscanini, makes America his headquarters, not Italy. The Russian, Rachmaninoff, has lived in America for years.

Excluding Bernard Shaw, who represents a much older generation, I suppose the most distinguished living dramatist is Eugene O'Neill, an American. And the most influential English writer of my own generation, Aldous Huxley, has been living in America for the last two or three years, and, I gather, does not intend to return to this country.

So, you see, Van Loon is not quite so outrageous as he first appears. There can be no doubt that the cultural tide is strongly flowing westward across the Atlantic.

This is only to be expected. Artists and scientists and scholars need secure conditions and a wealthy community. They cannot work properly if the secret police are pestering them and their families all the time.

The concentration camp is a poor environment for culture. Great works of art will not be conceived and executed under skies dark and noisy with bombing squadrons.

The cultural history of the totalitarian States is almost a complete blank. Mussolini brags about his bayonets, not about his philosophers. A screaming Goebbels cannot accomplish what a serene Goethe could do.

No matter how powerful and efficient your dictatorship is, how supreme your Will, you cannot command into existence the finer things of the human spirit. The mind will not blossom to order. A cultural desert is the price you pay for all those big heavy boots marching and countermarching.

The European democracies are better off, but nobody will pretend that they are making very great contributions to world culture at the present time.

France, which never recovered from the war, seems to be queerly sterile, though still producing good minor work in all branches. Our own country, which is also still suffering from its old war casualty lists, is not so much sterile as trivial. It is not without widespread cultural activity, but that activity lacks size, weight, drive, and compares unfavourably with its pre-war production.

What Is Wrong With Britain

What is wrong with us, the British? At the moment, of course, we are living in almost the worst of all atmospheres, the crisis - with - war - just - round-the-corner, enough to put a Michelangelo or Beethoven off his work. But I am thinking not of the last few months but of the last ten years. Somewhere, in our recent national history, there ought to be a clue.

As I see it, the rot set in when the post-war period ended in nothing, or, if you like, in making-do and muddling as a substitute for creation. A tradition, based chiefly on a profound feeling of security, perished in the summer of 1914. For the next five years it was a matter of struggle and endurance.

Then came the post-war period, when weary returned soldiers hoped something would happen, but had to start their own lives over again, and the youngsters were all cynical and disillusioned, the Arlen-and-Coward era, and the elderly men, some of whom are still with us, thought they could put the date back to early 1914.

Out of this post-war period of chaos should have sprung a New Britain, no doubt with much of its old leisurely charm gone for ever, but alert, purposeful, courageous and richly creative both politically and culturally. And it didn't.

During these last few years I have travelled a good deal, and returning home, after months of absence, I have seen my country with a fresh eye. It may be that the eye is really anything but fresh, and it may be that I am growing old and soured. But the sad fact remains that during these last few years, when there ought to have been a New Britain and there wasn't, it has seemed to me that our national weaknesses have been more prominent than our national virtues.

In other words, what I have noticed more and more are the things I dislike about us.

Our most outstanding faults, it is generally admitted, are our complacency, hypocrisy, snobbery and stupidity. I submit that during these last few years our national life has been riddled with complacency, hypocrisy, snobbery, and stupidity.

Never before have we made so much fuss about trivialities. Never have we congratulated ourselves so often with so little cause for congratulation.

Our Servile Press

Some sections of our Press have been absolutely nauseating. If we all awoke one morning to find ourselves paralysed, these papers would congratulate us. "Let foreigners go moving about", they would say, "but the ordinary decent British citizen has wisely decided to stay in bed".

Our ruling and official classes never at any time had much respect for any form of culture, but recently they have had less. Every triviality of mind is encouraged, and anything likely to make men think and feel deeply is discouraged.

We still go on telling ourselves that the most wonderful thing that can happen to an Englishman is to own the horse that wins the Derby. And we no longer even play our games very well. All we do is to chatter, chatter, chatter about them.

What contribution to the world's culture can come out of this half-baked mess?

But I am not very sure about this torch of culture that has been passed into American hands. It is one thing to give shelter to distinguished exiles, the roots of whose art or knowledge lie elsewhere, and it is another thing to write the world's great novels, plays, music, histories. There is, it seems to me one snag that Van Loon has overlooked.

America is still a new and rather raw continent. It is still a mixture that has not been thoroughly mixed. That it will develop—and is in the rapid process of developing—a new civilisation of its own, I would not deny. But it will be some time before that civilisation, which is still in the earliest, engineering, big-building stage, produces a magnificent culture of its own.

And the snag is this, that so far the best products of American culture, the genuine American contributions to the world's store of good things, have been regional, coming almost out of the new soil.

But the artistic exiles, leaving Europe to sink, flock into the cities, especially New York, and the New York spirit, smart, slick, rootless, disillusioned, is not one that will produce great works. Its characteristic cleverness is the enemy rather than the friend of greatness.

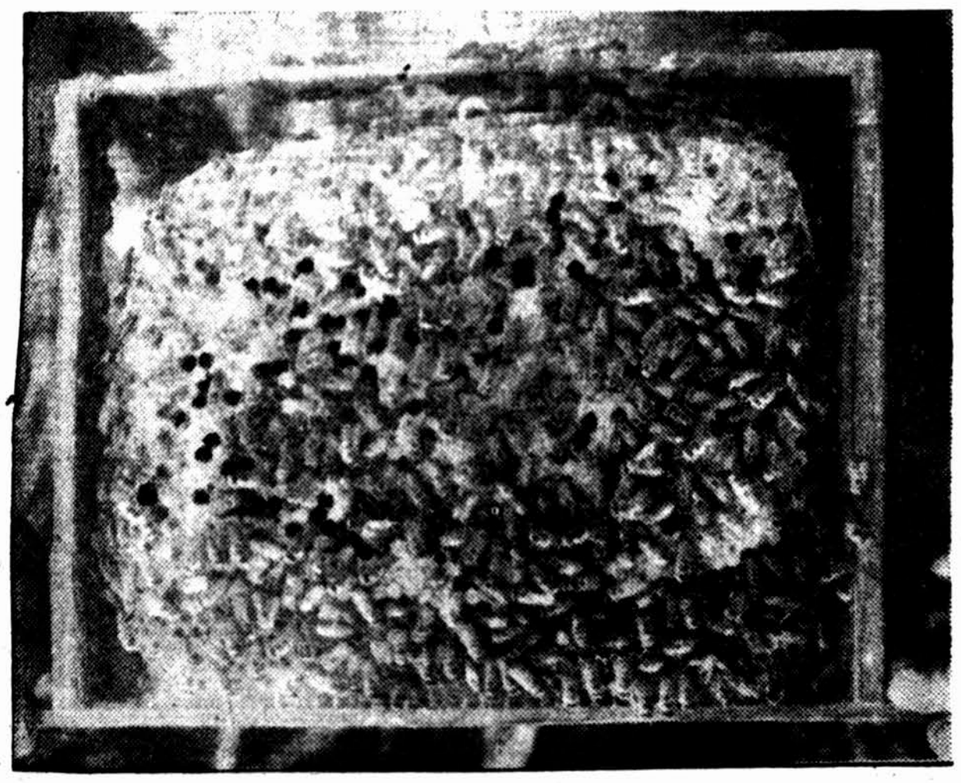
Thus, the drift towards New York is as bad for American culture as the drift towards America is bad for European culture.

Nor do I think we are so hopelessly lost here as Van Loon imagines. We stand bewildered among menacing shadows; we pass empty days and nights uneasy with dark dreams; but we are still at home and our nourishing roots are not yet severed; so that even yet, with a little clear sunlight to help us, we may do good work.

NAZI SATIRE

"Look out, John Bull! You might easily burst if you puff yourself out too much."

"The Angriff", Berlin



One of the combs with the bees.

Bee-Keeping As A Cottage Industry

Bee-keeping is the only independent cottage industry which can give remunerative employment to a person without much capital and can yield large profits without hard labour.

(By Mr. D. N. Patual, Secretary, Northern India Bee-having Institute, Dehra Dun.)

The crude system of bee-keeping had one merit of simplicity, but its profits were much smaller than what they are under the scientific system. The contents of the all-round closed hives could not be examined easily and bees had to be suffocated very often for every little return out of them. In India, bees had to be disturbed at every place of rest for little or no honey in their hives, but combs were certainly destroyed so much so that this practice from ages made Apis Indica—a swarmlike variety—and as guided by their instinct they began to manage their affairs as they pleased. If bees were failing from any cause, the crude bee-keeper could not come to their assistance with a remedy. Queenlessness and starvation in bad years caused the extinction of numbers of stock, while the honey harvested was in an unmarketable form which could not fetch a decent value from the commercial point of view.

Scientific Bee-Rearing

The first improvement was made of bar-frame hive. The German and Italian form is the invention of Dr. Dzerson. The scientificially improved hive rendered the examination of combs and bees, possible at any time and enabled artificial feeding in slack season and at times of need. It facilitated the transfer of brood-stores from one hive to another, re-queening of hive and controls and stopped swarming, without killing or injuring bees. Furthermore, the invention of the honey-extracting machine saved much time and labour of bees for preparation of their combs and enabled them to collect more honey to refill their empty combs, which were given back to them undestroyed. The artificial comb foundation has made the bees at once productive and has rendered bee-rearing practicable on an extensive scale as a profitable business

Bee-keeping is the only independent cottage industry which can give remunerative employment to a person without much capital and can yield large profits without hard labour. It does not mean any expenditure beyond the provision of a hive. Bees do their work almost gratis and add to the income of the owner in a very real manner. If pursued patiently, a little capital invested therein will rapidly increase and experience so gained will enable the bee-keeper to embark upon it on an extensive scale.

Scope Of Expansion In India

This infant industry has immense possibilities of development in the country. It can very well penetrate and spread into the villages, if a little propaganda by means of lantern slides and distribution of pamphlets in vernacular is carried on among the peasants. It requires no time. Neither much labour is needed nor any large capital is to be invested. A little knowledge of keeping bees will certainly increase the income of poor agriculturist and as a subsidiary cottage industry it will flourish more successfully than any other rural industry. In many parts of India the bees are wild in the villages and can profitably be cultivated in abundance and ere long will become the "Farmers' Industry."

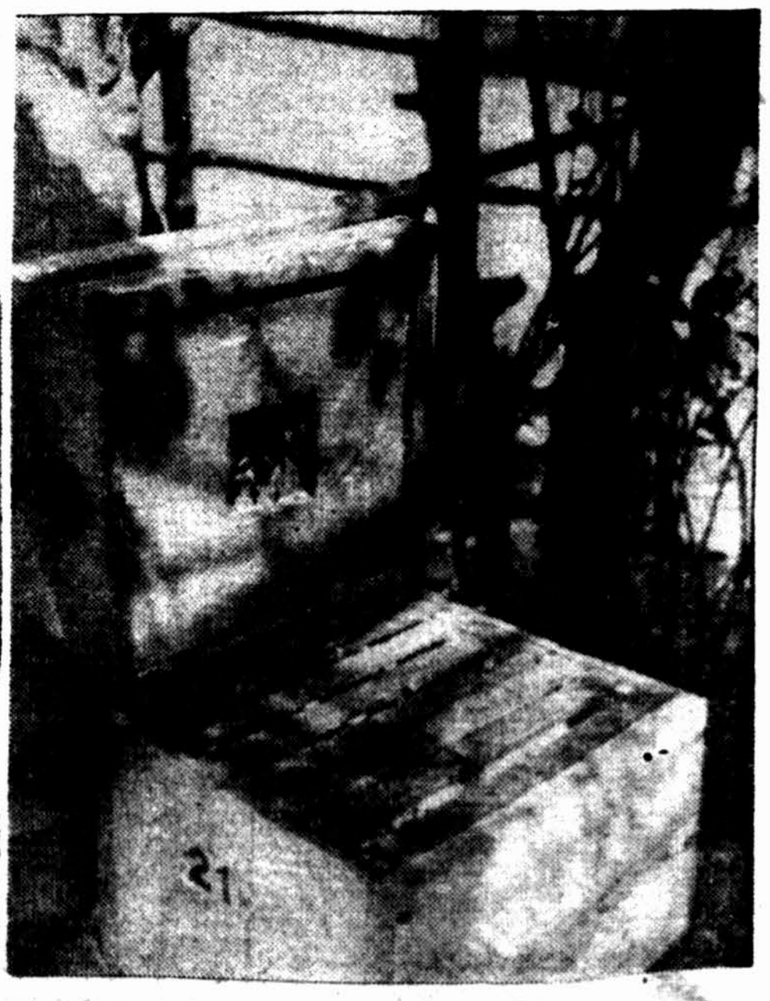
Bee-keeping has been known to Indians from times immemorial. The indigenous bee-keepers are generally poor farmers of limited means. They have not been able to organise themselves into an organisation to replace the precarious and comparatively unproductive system by the scientific method and the highly paid government servants who were forced to take interest in bee-keeping could not possibly make it a success. This industry has still to find a foothold in the land. In England there are private well equipped apiaries in different counties owned by individual bee-keepers, who have formed themselves into small associations which are affiliated to the British Bee-keepers' organisation. These bee-keepers are all working independently, but they are certainly helped and encouraged by the Government. Exhibitions are held and prizes are awarded to the bee-keepers. In the history of the world no industry had ever developed in any country without the backing of the State, hence it naturally seeks Government patronage, which hitherto has not been received adequately in this country.

Bee-Keeping As A Farmers' Industry

Notwithstanding the fact that the bee-keeping is a farmers' industry all over the world, in India it is yet to be introduced in the villages, which no doubt will take some time. Nevertheless, to shorten the infancy stage of the industry and for the industry in India to be at par with that of countries in a short span of time, bee research is necessary and then only can we expect the full benefits of bee-keeping to be reaped. The unemployed educated young men should be taught how to make bee-keeping a profitable business and how to take every advantage of the latest scientific improvements that have made in the industry. Those who pick up the essentials of bee-rearing should go into the villages and popularise it among the peasants, thereby solve the problem of unemployment and provide a subsidiary cottage industry to the poor villagers.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks when her beau says he has been in a cloud all day he's spent the day in an airplane.

A honey-filled super-frame. The scaled portions of the comb are lightly scrapped off before placing it in the extractor which is seen by the man's side.



The hive open. Note the arrangement of the frame which can be lifted up for inspection.

The Latest Craze In Sweden

An Object Lesson For India

From A Correspondent

Side by side with the tendency of city people in Sweden to move away from apartment houses in the centre of the town to cottages in the suburbs, another strong movement has been very active for some time. Not all city people, by any means, are so keen to leave their cosy flats, within walking distance of all that town life has to offer in the way of variety and amusements, but in summer and the height of the winter-season the woods, the sea and open country make a strong appeal to them as well to get away from their ordinary surroundings.

Bungalows In Country

This has given rise to the bungalow-in-the country craze which is now at its height. A goodish bit of land can usually be acquired not too far from the city limits and very comfy little houses are now made by joinery factories all over Sweden at very moderate cost. These bungalows are at that no ramshackle affairs, but well built to keep out the winds and cold, with proper fireplaces and ordinary conveniences on a somewhat cramped scale.

So now we have to reckon with two kinds of open-air enthusiasts, those who disappear from the confines of the city when their day's work is done, in order to live a little more speciously in suburbs and poke round the house and garden to their heart's content, and those others who like to stick to their snug little hook in the city as a general thing, but spend their holidays and weekends in different habitants knocking about in a bathing suit or some old togs with a fishing rod or a pair of skates or skis, as the case may be, and according to season. There is a good deal to be said in favour of either choice, and, besides, it is perhaps more often a case of "circumstances alter cases" then a matter of taste.

In response to this demand for bungalows Swedish architects have latterly devoted attention to the designing of such temporary residences. At first glance it may seem a simple task, but there are many factors to be considered. It is well to keep in mind that these houses are intended for people with limited means, and must in consequence be cheap in first cost. Next they should, as a rule, be able to house quite a number of people as comfortably as possible within a limited space, ensuring at the same time a modicum of privacy. A pleasing exterior is further desired by persons of nice taste, and from general considerations a cottage of that kind, besides, must not be a blot on the landscape but should be in keeping with the surroundings.

Numerous Types

Stockholm is perhaps exceptionally favoured for this bungalow existence. Within reach of the city there are over three thousand islands, and these and the mainland are generally wooded and offer a great variety of terrain. You may perch your little cottage on a crag or build in a sheltered spot in the woods. Types of both are illustrated in this article. They are no doubt a little on the expensive side, not in size but in the general arrangements.

Most people must be content with similar types, and architects have lately presented a large selection of designs to suit every taste and purse. It includes bungalows for just two and one or two spare beds, and bungalows which accommodate a good-sized party, and some for being put up by a builder and others for manufacture by a factory. One would like to reproduce some of the designs—there are a goodish number of weired ones, by the way, but one must admit that all are very ingenious in the matter of practical arrangements.

When all is said on this subject, however, one comes to the conclusion that people who can afford it, in general like to have the cottage built according to their own ideas. It might not turn out an improvement, but it is different, the rest of us can do very well with factory built bungalows. Swedish factories now offer such an extensive range of models that nearly everybody can find some type that will suit his requirements and taste.

For All Seasons

Such houses, made in sections at the factory, come much cheaper and can be quickly put up once the foundation is put in order. The latter nowadays is no great undertaking; a few concrete posts will serve the first year, and after that such improvements as are thought necessary can be added from time to time. A cellar is usually provided and closed in with cement walls, or boarded round as on the cottage above.

A common feature is that all the types have ample heating facilities and are properly weather protected. They are not intended merely as a shelter in summer, but to be habitable at all seasons of the year, real weekend residences. The interior reproduced shows a typical Swedish fireplace with regular irons for the suspension of cooking pots, but it will be understood that primitiveness is not carried so far as to make this fireplace the medium for preparing the food; the tiny kitchen or cooking cabinet is always supplied with a range to suit the available space.

Back to the land in some fashion or other is the watchword of the day. It is bound to find different outlets according to financial resources and other circumstances: permanent residence in suburbs or the country, bungalows or weekend cottages of the kind described, motoring, boating, cycling, hiking, and so forth. There is a charm about each and all of them, and of undoubted benefit to mind and body.

A self-involved man gets so wound up in himself no one can untwist him.

ODD SPOTS

The Maelstrom

Between the islands of Moskoe and Voeroe off the coast of Norway, there is a deep channel where the tides run with great violence from north to south for six hours. When they are more than usually strong or are impeded by a high wind the water is greatly agitated and forms a whirlpool. It is the Malestrom, the most famous whirlpool in the world.

When the Maelstrom is lashed up to its greatest fury, it presents a truly awe-inspiring sight and the sound of the hissing waters can be heard for some miles.

Dreadful as is this spot in the sea, the dangers of the Maelstrom have been greatly exaggerated. While it is undoubtedly dangerous when at its worst for small boats, fishing-craft and the like, during which times it is rarely approached nearer than six miles, large ships would suffer little harm. That any vessel has ever been whirled round and round and sucked down into a hollow vortex is also unlikely. But such small vessels as have been caught in the Maelstrom have been foundered and broken to pieces by the violence of the sea, their broken timbers being eventually cast ashore on the neighbouring islands.

During times of calm even a rowing boat can cross the site of the Maelstrom without harm, and the greatest terrors of this whirlpool have existed more in legend than in fact. There are many Scandinavian stories relating to it, most of which connect the dreaded spot with some supernatural origin.

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ZOG AND GERALDINE

Two More Join Legion Of Europe's Ex-Monarchs

Two more crowned heads have joined the ranks of the monarchs of Europe. They are Zog and Geraldine, ex-King and ex-Queen of Albania. Below we reproduce the story of their lives.

KING ZOG.

QUEEN GERALDINE

WHEN King Zog I. came to the newly- built Albanian throne in September 1928 he asked Mussolini to supply him with a barber, King Zog was so afraid of assassination that he could not trust his own people, writes Hilde Marchant in "Daily Express".

He felt he could trust a barber from the country that had just lent him two million pounds to build a monarchy.

An Italian Fascist barber was sent with a personal guarantee from Mussolini. He was given free board at the Palace of Tirana, the capital, £35 a month, and a bonus of 15s. for each shave.

The razor was safe because Italy was a friend and because two members of the King's guard stood by with loaded pistols.

And then the blade slipped—Italy tried to smash the independence that Zog created from the Italians' two million investment.

King Zog is forty-three years old. He is the son of Jemal Pashu Zogu, the chieftain of a highland tribe of brigands—the Matis.

Zog had little education beyond the sword, for when he was twelve his father died and he became head of the clan.

He was wounded ten times before his nineteenth birthday, in tribal warfare and blood feuds.

"Sea Unites Us"

For five centuries Albania had been a province in the Turkish Empire. In November 1912 she declared her independence, and the young chieftain and his soldiers took a blood oath to defend her independence. They are fighting for it now.

In 1922 Zog formed a republican Government and was Premier President and Commander-in-Chief. He was called Colonel Achmed Bey Zogu, and that name meant "The Eagle Bird."

In 1927 he made a friendship pact with Italy. To Mussolini he said it was "an act of friendship. The sea unites us and we are natural friends."

Mussolini replied: "I understand and respect the true national independence of Albania. You have my personal guarantee of constant friendship and cordial collaboration. I will be the harbinger of felicity and prosperity to you and your people."

King Zog got his loan and established the Albanian Bank with Italian capital.

He began to build roads through the rugged, mountainous country. With Italian money he moulded the natural power of this wild country and race.

Had A Food-Taster

Electricty came from the turbulent rivers; mineral ores oozed through the earth's surface; tractors turned the valleys that had been tilled with wooden ploughs.

But he had more than the countryside to tame. Oriental in culture and outlook, the tribes and peasants resented the European influence that was pressing of them. They took oaths against the President, and from 1924 to 1928 Zog left his palace only four times.

Obsessed with the constant attempts to assassinate him, he became a hermit in the two-storey palace at Tirana.

He ate only food that his mother or one of his six sisters had prepared for him. Even then he employed a food taster.

He cut down the trees for two miles around his palace; he had an armed guard every two hundred yards around him; he received Ministers and visitors with a gun across his knee.

The two-million loan dissolved. Zog turned again to Italy. This time Italy offered him more.

There were further loans, a promise of arms, a bride from the Italian royal household if Zog would proclaim himself King.

In September 1928 Achmed Bey Zogu took the oath, with his army holding down a tribal revolt in the north, a military guard round his palace and a fully-armed police force parading the streets.

He said: "I am glad that I have been accepted so unanimously by my own people."

When a foreign Minister asked why he felt it was necessary to change his status he said: "No one in this country knows what a president is. I have to dress up and become king."

Mussolini sent him a present. The head of a goddess. The King of Italy sent a telegram: "We are brothers."

King Zog, however, could not get out of his palace to be crowned. The ceremony was constantly postponed, through risings in the hills.

Britain was so uncertain who this new monarch was that he wss referred to as King Logu, King Achmed I., King Achmed Bey, and it was not until an official announcement came from Tirana three months later saying that the King had been quietly crowned that we knew his name.

Crown In Hatbox

It was King Zog I. He had dropped the "u".

His crown came in hat-box from Italy and had been bought for him from one of the minor princes.

His palace was a small villa, and here he worked from seven every morning till dinner-time.

His country had twelve post offices, few schools, no railways. He had a great deal to do and little money, so he put himself on the civil list for only £18,000 a year—Europe's cheapest King.

He never went out—he gave only four receptions in ten years.

And under a disinterested ideal of developing a backward country Italian capital worked asphalt and bitumen mines; oil beds and petroleum concessions went to them; iron deposits were found and held by an Italian company.

The only things that stirred Northern Europe were the stories of the bachelor king's ramances. One of his women friends Mme. Viora committed suicide on the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Marriage

The Italian princess he had been promised married another. Princess Ileana of Rumania was mentioned but she took another husband. The king, anxious to marry, employed marriage brokers.

He was reported as engaged to an Egyptian heiress, a Chicago debutante, a Russian dancer.

Within his own country he found eligible girls, but Zog is a Mohammedan, and his love and his faith did not coincide.

One bride he picked had the misfortune to be slain after his second visit. He opened a blood feud against her family and wiped them out.

Zog went on—that strange mixture of Oriental birth and Western behaviour. He finally took a bride with American blood in her.

He met the Countess Geraldine Apponyi at a ball in Milan. He still felt safe enough to travel in Italy.

On April 27 last year he married Countess Apponyi. There had been a great deal of opposition to the marriage.

Mussolini did not like the bride's Hungarian birth; the Vatican pointed out that she was a Roman Catholic and that if her marriage was to have their blessing her children must be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

Albanian law said that the children should follow the father's faith and King Zog would not promise to break it.

This was the first time he had quarrelled with Rome.

The bride's mother, an American, said it was a love match. The mother was formerly Miss Gladys Virginia Stewart, of New York

She married the Count Julius Nagy-Apponyi of Budapest. Later she married a French nobleman and became Mme. Gladys Girault.

She was the first American to become the mother of a European queen, and in an interview she said:—

"My daughter loves the man, not the king. He is so much in love. He has given her six fur coats already."

The bridegroom gave more—he bought diamonds, a car, horses, a castle in Jugo-Slavia for his bride.

She had worked for £2 a week in a museum in Budapest; she had been a beauty queen, winning a small prize and the title of the "White Rose of Zebegeny." She had no dowry except her good looks and American charm.

The King had been married before. In his youth he married a daughter of Shafked Werlatzi Bey, hoping to get Moslem support through his wife. The marriage was easily dissolved by saying "I divorce thee."

His second marriage brought him no influence, except a wife with Western education.

She became friends with Zog's three sisters, Princesses Rushije, Maxhide and Myzeyen. The four women founded the Albanian "Amazons," an armed force of women.

They Can Use Guns

They were red breeches, high boots, brown jackets, tie and shirt and a Sam Brown belt. They are trained to use machine guns and rifles, and from Italy they got gas-masks.

Princess Maxhide, after a trip to America, asked her brother to abolish the evil. He did, and there was an armed revolt in the Moslem areas. The police stopped it.

Emancipation was a violent step for women because Albanian law and custom had been built on the old proverb: "A little more than my dog, a little less than my horse—that is my wife."

That riddle-me-ree took the beauty and tact of a western bride to break. She appeared in public in tailored suits, skirts, low evening dresses. She rides a horse, drives a car, and even the Moslem wives respect her.

When she was married Count Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister.

(Continued on Page 53)

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of March 1939

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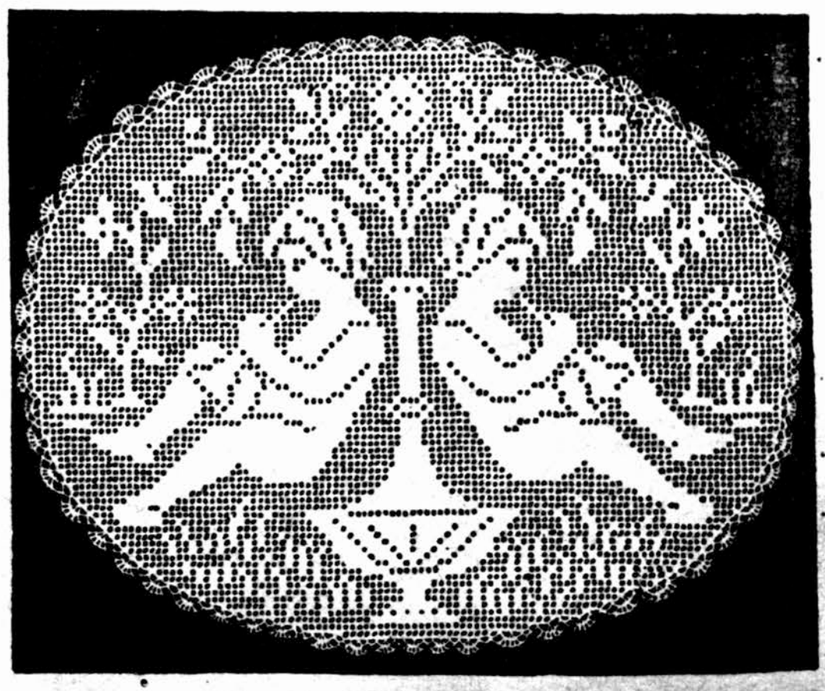
Even if it strikes your funny bone when a traffic officer reads you a lecture and winds up by telling you to watch your step, it's not wise to laugh.

Centrepiece Of Cupids



We know this lacy centerpiece of Cupids will beautify any table in your home. It is a replica of French lace and is popular in all of the fashionable homes. You will discover filet crochet simple to make and will enjoy making this 20 by 25 inch centerpiece.

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MAKING OF MORAMBBAS

Cooking Of The Syrup

The making of the "Morambbas" requires ripe experience. Much depends upon the cooking of the syrup. The final product should be crisp rather than though and be crisp than tough and soft.

PRELIMINARY TREATMENT

Soaking in water before cooking in juice should be practised, as this retards shrinkage of the stuff when cooked in the syrup and prevents it from turning stiff. This also helps on the internal structure of the eatables and makes them porous and thus inclined to draw in juice within some articles are even boiled in water to make them tender, some others are treated with lime, curdled milk, etc., to remove their bitterness prior to being cooked in syrup. In order that the vegetables and fruits may be thoroughly cooked and the syrup may enter and sweeten the inside, incisions are made all round them with any pointed implement.

Cooking is the most difficult task inasmuch as the consistency of the syrup must be maintained at points best suited to the several fruits, so that syrups may permeate the whole fruit without shrinking or toughening it. If the eatable to be preserved is dropped at once into a too dense and hot juice, as a result of osmosis the juice will be extracted out of the fruits, in consequence of which the fruit will get greatly shunken. Moreover, a coating of thick juice will be formed on the outside, so that little juice can enter the fruit. In order to prevent this toughening it is necessary that the cooking of the articles is started in a thin syrup and then the syrup is thickened gradually by boiling it with the fruit. Juicy fruits, however, may be introduced at the very start into a heavier syrup, of medium consistency, because the abundant juice of the fruit rapidly reduces the density of the syrup. Acid fruits also may be added to the medium syrup, for due to this some of the sugar is inverted, which means that sugar is changed to a form which will not crystallize readily.

COOKING PROCEDURE

While cooking, take care that the fruits are well covered with syrup; otherwise the top pieces are liable to dry up and deterioration of quality will take place. Sometimes the syrup gets thickened before the fruits and the vegetables are sufficiently tender or soft. Specially this is the case when a small mount of syrup is boiled in a large pan. To remedy this, get the syrup thinned out by the addition of more water or thin syrup. The usual course should be to begin cooking is a thin syrup and apply gentle heat. The process should be carried on gradually so that the eatable may be fully saturated with syrup without shrinking. The finished product should keep its original form, be plumb, mellow and clear.

Next, the preserves should be cooled rapidly if it is desired to keep the natural colour of the fruit. This will also improve the flavour. Shallow enamelled trays or pans are desirable for cooling when finished. Otto and flavouring reagents may be added, if required.

GREEN MANGO

Mango (green	1 seer
Sugar	2 seers.
Lime	3 tolas
Salt	2 tolas

PROCEDURE

Wash the mangoes, peel and core, and cut into small cubes. Make incision into pieces with a pointed fork. Then make a solution of the lime in water and allow it to soak for 1 1/2 hours. Take out and wash in clear water. Besmear with salt and have covered up in some plate for half an hour. Next, wash them in hot water and boil them in water in a pan until they are soft. Then drain off the water and pour thin sugar syrup, made of sugar and requisite amount of water. Continue cooking gently until the syrup becomes viscons. Leave aside for a while in a clean vessel and bottle when cool. Whole mangoes may be preserved in this manner. These may cut open, stuffed with pistachios, almonds, etc., and sewn and then preserved as whole fruits.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

KARNATIC MUSIC

THE MELA-RAGA-MALIKA OF MAHA-VAIDYANATH SHIVAN

The Adyar Library has published a Sanskrit work on Karnatic music, "Mela Raga Malika," composed by the famous South Indian singer named Maha-Vaidyanath Shivan of Vaiyaic-Ceri. a village in the Madras Presidency, who lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is said that he and his brother Ramaswami Ayyar received musical training from their father Dorai Swami. After completing his studies in music he travelled in some of the states in Southern India where he was patronized and honoured by the princes and the wealthy gentlemen. On one occasion it is stated he was requested by the late Sakharam Saheb, the son-in-law of Shivaji, the last Maharaja of Tanjore, to set to music, the seventy-two Melakarta composed in Marathi by Venkatrao, his court poet, but which had not been set to music. The original work of Venkat Rao in Marathi has been already printed and published along with the "Sangraha Chuamani" by the Adyar Library.

In the present work, Pandit Maha Vaidyanath Shivan has composed, instead of Venkat Rao's Marathi verses which were in praise of Sakharam Saheb, verses in praise of God in Sanskrit for the benefit of those who did not know Marathi, illustrating the seventy-two scales of Karnatic music. The "Sangraha Chudamani", to which the Bhattar- Melakarta is appended would be, however, more useful to the student of Karnatic music, the work being larger and more comprehensive.

Each of the seventy-two scales has been given a name based on the Ka-ta-pa-yadi system, which the editor has done well to explain clearly by giving different statements for the instruction of the student. The seventy-two scales are not mentioned by ancient writers of music, Bharata, Kohal, Matanga, Sharngdeva, etc. as the system does not seem to have existed in those times. It is since Venkat-Makhi's time that there have come the seventy-two scales, with different names for the same note, and consequently the employment of consecutive sharps and flats of the same note in the 'Aroha' and 'Avaroha' of most of the scales, which for aesthetic reasons has been banned in the music of the north.

Of these seventy-two scales ten alone are pleasing to the ear, as they embody the principle of concordance, that is to say, they are based on the Samvadi principle; and these are the scales to which the northerns have so eminently confined themselves. The Samvadi principle observed for the construction of a scale in Northern India Music is that each of the notes in the scale should have at least its one Samvadi or concordant note in the relation of ma, or pa. to sa. Thus, such an idea as the exploitation of a mere mathematical possibility did not find favour with them, since it would produce over and above the aforementioned ten scales a number of scales and ragas decidedly unmusical to the ear. Even in the South, where this system of seventy-two scales obtains, one rarely comes across a good artiste resorting to scales other than the abovementioned ten So, the remaining sixty-two scales will have really speaking no place in the practice of music—if its chief object is to give pleasure—and merely will have an academic interest for the student. If despite this people insist on the seventy-two scales, diversity of taste alone must be accountable for it.

In conclusion, we should congratulate the Adyar Library on their publication of this Sanskrit 'Mela-Raga-Malika' which will be welcomed by all those to whom the original Marathi Bahattar-Melakarta is unintelligible and none who knows in any measure the amount of labour, a publication of books of such nature involves will, we think, fail to appreciate the efforts of the Library to offer to the public useful books of this kind on the science of music.

M. R. TELANG.

Kannada Valmiki

Life And Times Of Pampa .....

NADOJA PAMPA. Pp. 592. Price Rs. 4.
ADIPURANA SANGRAHA. Pp. 148. Price Re. 1. Both by Muliya Thimmappaya, Kannada Pandit, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

Of the few early poets of Kannada Literature, who have been so to say perennial sources of inspiration to the succeeding generations, Pampa is easily the best and the foremost. Other poets of no mean merit have sung of him and imitated him. Writers of lesser calibre have woven a web of mystery around him; and adored him. Inscriptions have been written to commemorate his poetical genius and to place him high above the ordinary run of versifying humanity. Though comparisions are at times deceptive, Pampa can verily be described as the Homer or Valmiki of the Kannada language and if any ancient Kannada poet has anything to contribute to world literature, we have to look to Pampa, the master poet, for such contribution.

Well over a thousand years of unexplored history intervene between the present and the poet's age. Up to this time no Kannada scholar has made any serious attempt to give in a connected form the history of our first great poet. It is to be deplored that our people are so very apathetic to biographical and historical facts; and so what we read about most of our ancients are based on the yarns of the story tellers who often go in the garb of historians and on heresies that have no foundation except the inventions of a fertile brain. Some years back, the late Mr. R. Narasimhachar, of archaeological fame, published three bulky Volumes on the history of Kannada poets and the first of these contains a brief account of Pampa's life and poetical achievements. The editors of Pampa's only two poetical works, both of which have been published, have nothing to say more than what the late Mr. Narasimhachar had contributed on the subject. Here and there appreciative articles have been written, but Pampa, as a historical personage, has been more or less given up as lost in the limbs of legends and myths.

As against all this, the present work, the single-handed effort of Mr. Thimmappaya, comes as a contrast, strikingly bold and genuine. What institutions, specially devoted to historical research, should have done, the present author has attempted to accomplish. The wealth of material produced is by no means meagre; and the writer's chief merit lies in the clarity of his arguments and the avoidance of all such presumptions as would lead the reader into a labyrinth of confusing theories. Hence, his reasoning has a direct appeal to discerning minds and the first Volume. "Nadoja-Pampa", a bulky one, is a standing testimony to the author's scholarship in research.

Pampa, as already stated, was the author of two famous classical works, 'Bharatham' or 'Vikramarjuna Vijayam' and 'Adipuranam'. The first, in the words of the poet, deals with worldly matters and the other with things religious. By its very nature, "Vikramarjuna Vijayam" is more appealing to the worldly reader. The beauty of this work lies in the fact that the historical incidents in the life of the Pandavas and Kauravas, that form the subject matter of this monumental epic, have been depicted in such a clever way that they are made to resemble the various martial exploits of the royal patron of the poet, Arikesari of the Chalukya dynasty. The resemblance is so close and intricate that the important characters of both the dramas of life are made to appear as one. Critics have not been kind to the poet inasmuch as they have bitterly attacked him for having, according to their understanding, bungled in making such a representation. The present author has tried to show, with convincing arguments, that there is nothing wrong with the theme as dealt with by the poet; and further the author has taken this apparent similarity of the plot as the best starting point for writing the his-

(Continued On Page 43)

IMAGE OF A CHILD

The Charm of Jewel.....
Bandelaire.

The finely-chiselled, fugitive
grace of a smile
Transfixed in space;
The caressing note
Of music
Trembling in the air
Encased
In reality
Of infinite
Tenderness;

* * * *

The colour d
The fragrance
The bloom
Of a flower;
The coolness
The murmur
Of a stream;

The summer-time.
Skies, clear and colourful;

* * * *

The silence
The mystery
Of star-laden night;
The clearness
The purity
Of air;
The slow
Flowering
Cadence
of a phrase;
The joy
The sorrow
The pity
Patterned
In life;
Moments
Of ecstacy.
Languorous,
Cruel.
Brief
Fugitive—
Always
Like beauty;

* * * *

The coyness
Of priceless charm;
Slow wave
Of delight;
This veil
Of child's gravity
Mirrored
In smoothness
Of such a lovely profile;
Your are all this, adorable one.

VIATOR.

MORE POEMS

FOOTFALLS: By V. N. Bhushan. The Ananda Academy, Masulipatam, Madras. Re. 1.

More poems in English by an Indian. Mr. Bhushan has published more books of poems before. But he has no command whatever over English rhythm and meter. The phrasing is very poor and at best archaic. The thought is mostly slight and commonplace. Most of the book is written in very bad verse and worse prose. Only now and then he gives an impression that he might have written good poems if he cared to learn the art of versification. As it is, the stuff that is contained in Footfalls will never do.

Before daring to publish more poems he should brush up his English and unlearn all that he has learnt about versification, for it is all wrong; and he should learn it thoroughly once again. It is not shameful to learn even though one be a Professor.

AHMED ALI.

BASIC ENGLISH

BASIC AND THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIA. Adolph Myers. (Published for the Orthological Institute Cambridge by the "Times of India" Press. Rs. 5 -.)

The novelty of education in language by Basic word selection still arouses a certain amount of curiosity. The system is still fairly new and hence is being accepted with great caution by conservative opinion, and in educational circles ninety per cent. of the opinion is conservative. A thorough study of the principles of Basic makes one wonder why it was not thought of earlier. Mr. Myers in his book lays a bit too much of stress on the advantages of Basic, which are fairly apparent, and consequently introduces elaborate details and diagrams that prove superfluous to the reader of average intelligence. But these laborious details may be necessary for the school teacher not grounded in the methods of education, if by any chance some (possibly very few) decide to study this book.

Mr. Myers' word-age theory based on the number of words acquired and acquirable by children at different ages and during certain periods, will probably not

(Contined On Page 43)

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

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Pleasant Homes

Diary Of A Lady With A House

SUNDAY—Ever taste Coffee in a foreign land? Then you'll appreciate this—"Probable Recipe for Coffee in All The Cafe Splendides in Europe,"—make it with: 4 lbs chicory, 1 lb. grated shoe leather, 1 small tube sepia water colour, 1 teaspoon tincture of wormwood. Boil for 17 hours and serve with lukewarm milk. From "Cooking As Men Like It" by J. George Frederick.

MONDAY—What a blow to learn after all these years that mirrors have been making us look green. Oh, a very faint tinge to be sure, but just the same! Naturally that's been effecting our judgment in selecting our clothes and applying our make-up. And no doubt accounts for some of the get-ups we see on the street. But science to the rescue....Now there's a new mirror glass, called crystalex, which is true water white and colourless and so throws back a reflection with colour values unchanged in intensity.

TUESDAY—Saw a smart rejuvenating job done with an old linoleum the other day. The linoleum itself was perfectly good but it looked jaded and weary of the world. A coat of good floor paint in black snapped it up—but wait....a spatter dash effect in several bright colours was added to give a pleasant old-time feeling to the kitchen. Here's how to spatter-dash—dip brush in paint, then drip as much paint as you can back in can till brush is fairly dry. Now flip the brush so it spatters small dots over the floor. Practice first with a piece of newspaper.

WEDNESDAY—Hear ye, it seems that father isn't getting his share of the clothing budget. According to the figures, the daughter of sixteen to twenty-nine spends most for clothes, with wife second and husband running way behind in a poor third. That's in families where the income is over one thousand dollars a year. Where the income is less than that, the father spends the biggest proportion—probably because the whole family is on a necessity level. Another sidelight—men who earn five thousand dollars or over spend a larger percentage for their clothes than men who earn less. Some explain this by saying that the higher paid man must dress up to his job. Others contend that he has prospered because he has always looked that way! Your guess is as good as the next.

THURSDAY—Dropped in to take a book to an elderly friend—a retired editor. She produced tea and cinnamon toast in a twinkling from behind a pretty screen where lurks her housekeeping. On its public side it was papered in quite a dignified medallion design, while its kitchen side had wall paper with clusters of ripe strawberries to lure one on to culinary triumphs.

FRIDAY—Maybe times haven't changed so much after all.... George Washington crabbed

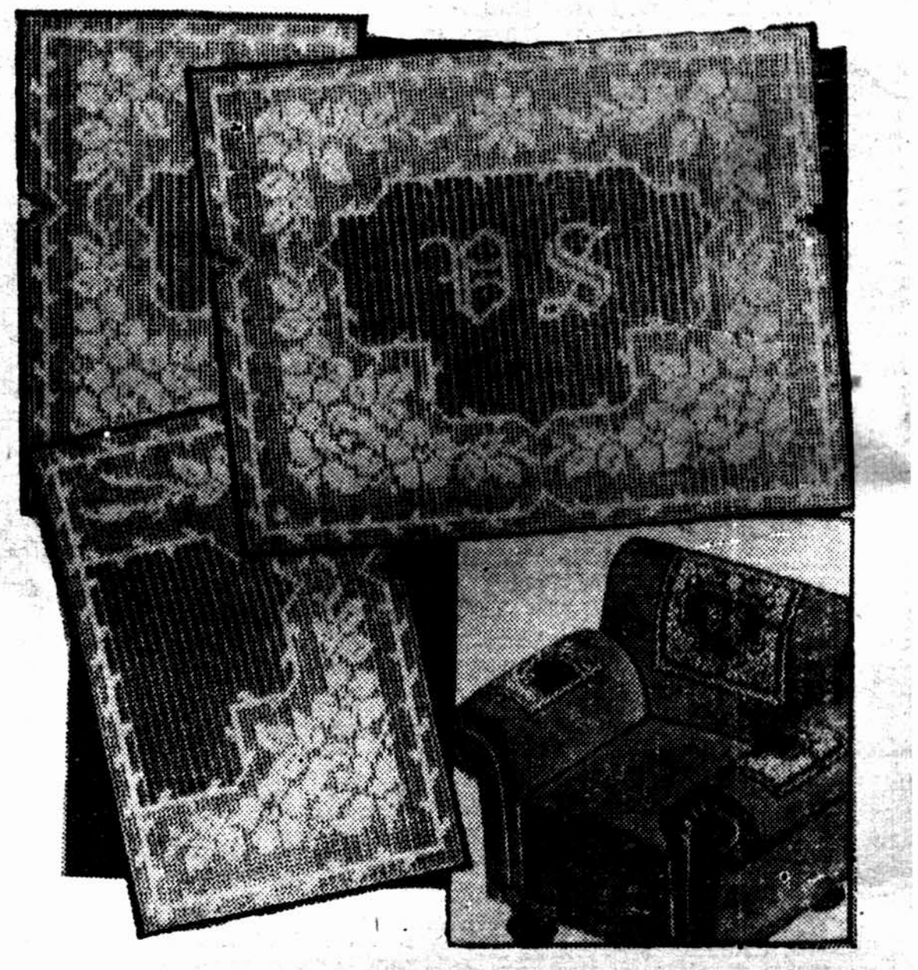
A kitchen behind a screen.

about chairs just as do men today. Said he, "They were neat but too weak for common sitting". Incidentally, did you know that our wing chair is descended from an early "sleeping chayre". Bedsteads were very expensive so big padded chairs were made with wings to keep off draughts, and with ratchets to raise or lower the back. Could they have also been ancestor of the Morris chair.

SATURDAY—Little Boy Blue is having his portrait painted—what a sunny spot his little gold head will be on our dining-room wall!

(Copyright.)

Monograms Individualize Chair Sets



With this handsome new design, you can combine the beauty of a flowered set with the distinction of a monogrammed one. The lovely design, that would be attractive alone, is so much more so when it contains your own initials. The chair back will accommodate one, two, or three letters, and you can insert one on each arm piece if you like.

(COPYRIGHT)

To-day Plants Are Worked Into The Decorative Scheme

Growing plants is a lot like playing the piano—it takes a touch of talent and a lot of experience. But don't let that discourage you in making plants a part of the decorative design of the room....the town has several florists who would adore to take on the job of keeping you in fresh greenery. (It's high time we got over the notion that it's extravagant to patronize the florists....you don't have to wait for someone to graduate, marry or die to buy flowers you know).

Big Effects

Whether you grow your own or buy them ready—bought—there is style news to consider. In place of the palms and the old-fashioned rubber plants, we get our dramatic big effects with a new variety of rubber plant that grows to be very tall and has enormous waxy leaves. In the smaller categories, we're going in for such things as ivy, Chinese water leaves, galex and huckleberry. But they're much more effective if they're as much of the design of the room as the chintz.

A pair of big modern rubber plants on either side of an important window will frame it with distinction. Or containers arranged gracefully around a window to hold ivy or Chinese water plants will give the window a design of interest.

Troughs In Window Sills

Broad leaved window plants are effective when grown against window panels of glass brick—in modern construction glass brick windows often have plant troughs built into the window sills. Occasionally too you'll find plant troughs built into mantel shelves, tops of secretaries, tables and wall shelves.

Large plaster shells, scrolls

Plants in the design of a room.

and brackets are used to hold leaves or plants as wall ornaments. Brackets in gilt, mahogany, walnut, maple, white wire or glass are also usable, smart and effective. Dumb waiter tier tables are also graceful for pots of prim things like geraniums which the moderns have taken out of the kitchen and put into the parlour.

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ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

Habits

By "PROSCOS"

"Man is a rational animal" is more a slogan than a reality. He is rarely a thinking animal, but he is a living creature full of action. His actions appear to be spontaneous, and there are invariably similar reactions to similar circumstances, especially when they are of a routine character. The child behaves from birth. Reflexes and responses appear in behaviour when it commences its career in the cradle. The infant responds to innumerable impulses. Repeated similar responses to the same environmental stimulus become habits

Behaviourists define habit as "integrated reactions modified and improved by repetition and experience." Habit is thus not construed as a part of hereditary equipment of man.

Conditioned Response

The foundation of habit is in conditioned response. The birth of the conditioned response in the scientific world is due to the Russian Scientist Pavlov. Pavlov examined the reaction of dogs to food. The ordinary physiological reaction of a dog to food was the flow of saliva. To this he added another stimulus. Before giving food he rang a bell. The dog appeared, saw the food, and there was the flow of saliva. Experimenting, he rang the bell but offered no food, still the saliva appeared. This is the conditioned response which is becoming the basis of the modern educational world. Actions of children are to be guided by the creation of welcome or unwelcome stimuli. Conditioned responses are acquired and learned.

According to James, the basis of habit lies in "the possession of a structure weak enough to yield to influence, but strong enough not to yield all at once." Repeated reactions of impressions create definite tracts in the brain and nervous tissues till similar actions follow. Habits are due mainly to reflex and impulsive behaviour.

Habits turns the man into an automaton. There is economy of action and effort. Movements are simplified and made more accurate. Less of energy is spent in routine activities of life and there is less fatigue. The wear and tear of life, the necessity of painful muscular and nervous effort, and the need of mental activity accompanied by strain are immensely reduced due to the wonderful human mechanism that is habit.

Two Divisions

The place of habit in human life cannot be underestimated. Much of the unhappiness of life is caused by life's irregularities. The process of systematisation of life lies in habit formation and development. This is not a mere routine of doing the same thing over and over, whether you like to do the thing or not, till you come to do a thing automatically.

A habit is one or more conditioned responses which are "learned thoroughly, retained and reproduced automatically when the appropriate stimulus occurs." The process of habit development consists of two separate divisions of effort: (1) Habit acquisition (2) Habit fixation. The greatest assistance must come from the nervous system. In modern civilisation of urban life, the chief victim is the nervous system. The environment, food, sex life, the social and economic system and the terrific public educational and propaganda machinery are all enemies of our nervous system, with the result that the nervous system becomes the enemy of man. Neuroses, irritability, irregularity of life come in the way of correct habit formation. Habit is "the effortless custodian of automatism" and as such is the main domestic servant of man performing most of the routine tasks, leaving the higher faculties free to achieve the joys of true creation.

As an education to habit formation James says "Seize the very first opportunity to act on every resolution you make, and on every emotional prompting you may experience in the direction of the habits you aspire to gain" The motor effects of these actions create more paths in the brain, making the formation of habit a certainty. The willingness and readiness to act and not merely desire is the "sine qua non" of habit formation. The action must be firm prompt and definite

The need of effort can be easily realised. Efforts are results of desires, and they should be followed by pleasurable emotions. When efforts are in the shape of tortures, implying ruthless repression, it is unlikely that a new habit will be successfully formed. The pleasure must follow by the very reason of the effort. A helpful maxim therefore is to "Keep the faculty, of effort alive in you by a little gratuitous exercise every day," and let that effort be pleasant and agreeable to the feelings.

Human Will

Now comes the need of the Human Will. The Human Will is useful to focus attention on the effort, and to overcome resistance. It is wrong to believe that the Human Will can create effort. The effort must be created by desire and executed by the Will. The Will only can select between different tendencies and impulses. The rest must be left to interest, imagination and ideals which play so important part in the making of our mental system. The formation of both physiological and mental habits depend upon pleasurable effort, Will, and the mental background of the individual.

In the first process of acquiring a new habit there is sometimes the creation of a new path in the brain or nervous system, or there is the inhibition or shutting down of an old path, or there is mere diffusion of impulses. The acquisition of the habit will depend upon "repetition, intensity, recency and conflict." These four factors, together with associative memory, attain that fixation which is the triumph of the habit. Repetition of the habit must be such, that there are no intervening performances of the wrong action. For example, a man may desire to form the habit of cleaning his teeth at the end of dinner time. If repetition of the learning process is done twice a week, so that there is the exercise of another habit for the other five days, there is little chance of the formation of the new habit. The intensity of effort must lie in the thorough and continuous process of the act.

The importance of habit should not be overestimated. Habits are in no way meant to replace intelligence which is "capacity of adaptation." Habits are not formed for their own sake, but for the sake of motives they ultimately serve. Habits are acquired without motives, and such habits as are acquired without their utility to serve right purposes have to be eradicated. As Macdougall says, "habits are only instruments which subserve our purposes but do not determine them."

A conflict of habits is a usual phenomena in the life of an average intelligent man. In such cases habits which are oftener repeated and are characterised by intensity triumph over the rarer and weaker habit. When two habits of almost equal intensity occur, indecision is the result. It is left to the intelligent to acquire right habits, and acquire them in a systematic way.

NATIONAL SERVICE POSTER "A LIBEL"

British Women Demand Its Withdrawal

Women in Hull object to one of the posters issued by the National Service authorities, and an appeal for its withdrawal was made at the city council meeting by Councillor Mrs. Alderson. "I am speaking for the women of this city", she said, 'when I say this poster is most—objectionable and a libel".

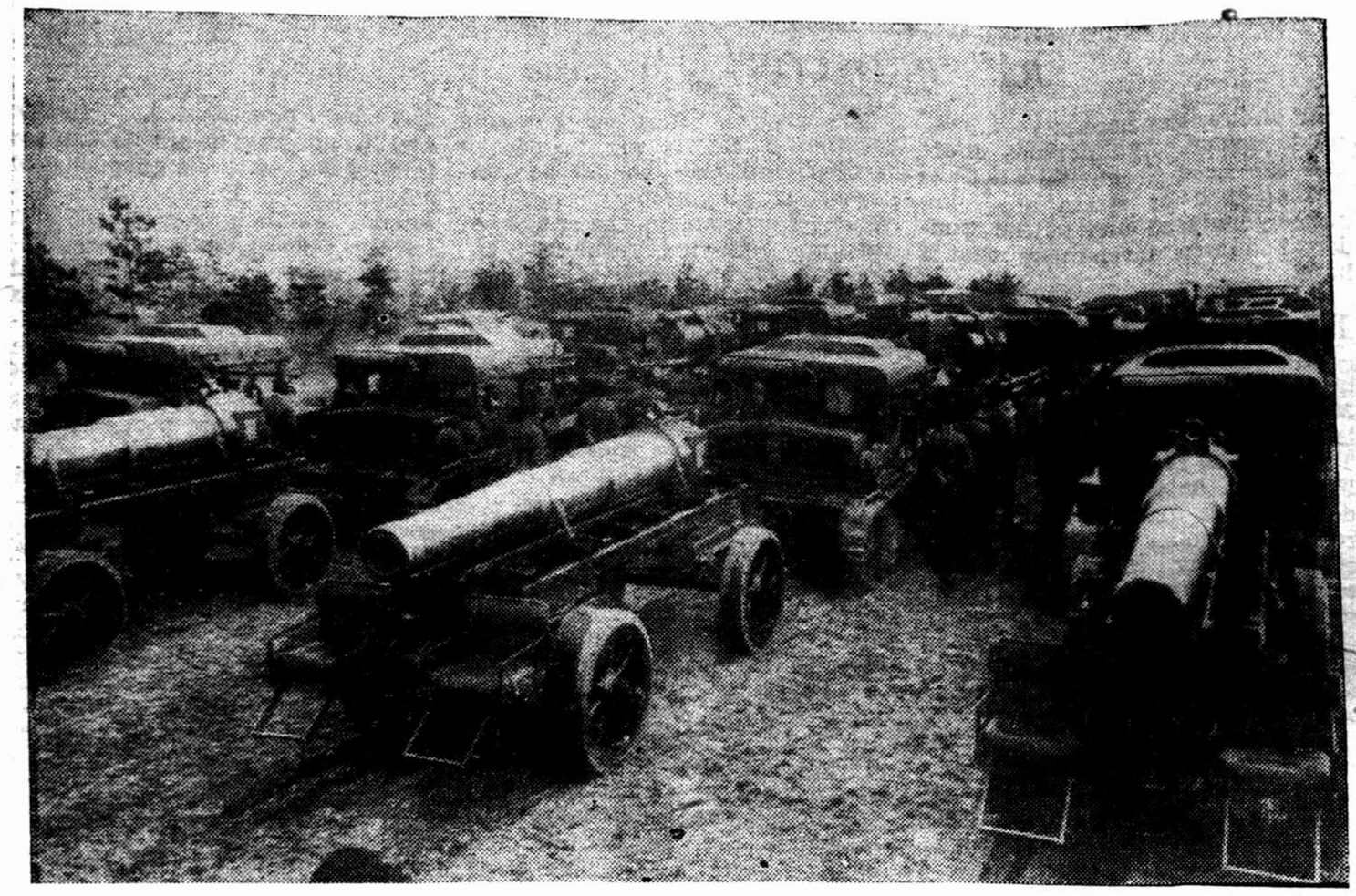
Replying to the Lord Mayor (Alderman W. Pashby), who is chairman of the local National Service Committee, Mrs. Alderson said the poster was entitled "Serve to Save", and was a picture of a terrified woman clutching her baby and hiding herself behind a "great big he-man". "I don't know any woman who would do anything like that", she told the city council, "but I know some men who would hide themselves behind a woman".

The Lord Mayor pointed out that the poster had been issued nationally and not locally, whereupon Mrs. Alderson said: "I ask you to use your influence with the authorities to get it removed."—"News Chronicle".

Group photo taken on the occasion of farewell address presented to Dr. R. H. H. Goheen, M. D. Director of St. Luke's Hospital, Vengurla, by the Goan community in recognition of the immense services rendered by him to them during the last 30 years. Dr. and Mrs. Goheen are seated in the centre.

It's a puzzle why every one looks forward to spring with satisfaction when it always lets one down so that it takes a stiff tonic to restore pep to par.

News From Across The Seas



Poland is ready: Heavy big calibre guns, drawn by caterpillar tractors, on the move "somewhere in Poland".

(By Our London Correspondent From World Press)

Sir Arthur Eddington, the scientist, told this story when he opened a new observatory at Glasgow University the other day.

When Mrs. Einstein visited the Mount Wilson Observatory in California she was shown the gigantic 100in. telescope with all its elaborate equipment and devices.

After duly admiring and marvelling at it, she asked: "What is it used for?" They told her that one of the main purpose was to find out the shape of the universe.

"Oh", said Mrs. Einstein, "my husband does that on the back of an old envelope."

* * * *

About 2,000 men in the world play rackets. The game is too strenuous or too expensive for most of the others.

The present world champion is a young master at Marlborough, Mr. David Milford. And he has been deprived of a match for the title this year by the illness of his challenger, Mr. A. C. Cooper, the Eton professional.

He has, however, received a challenge for next year from an American, Mr. Robert Grant, who has won the open rackets championship of the United States for the last two years. Mr. Grant learnt his rackets in England. He went to Eton, where he was "keeper" of rackets and president of "Pop", the only American president there has ever been.

He gave signs then of incipient dandyism by wearing brown and white shoes. He had also an American capacity for generosity. For he invited 70 guests to his leaving breakfast, which is three or four times the normal number.

He left Eton nine years ago, went to Harvard and is now on the New York Stock Exchange.

* * * *

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Goelzer and Mrs. Hardin, playing in a Bridge tournament at the Country Club, Berkeley, California, picked up their cards after a deal and simultaneously turned pale.

"I have 13 hearts," stammered Mrs. Johnson.

"I have 13 clubs", announced Mrs. Cassidy.

"I have 13 diamonds," hoarsely whispered Mrs. Goelzer.

Mrs. Hardin laughed widely and called seven spades. As the others threw in their hands she recorded a non-vulnerable grand slam that netted her 1,510 points.

Statisticians say the four women took part in an event which occurs once in 158,000,000,000 deals.

* * * *

Mrs. Joseph Rollin, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, challenges anyone to equal the record of her bridge club.

She and six other women all married, have played bridge together weekly for 45 years without a break.

They all went to the U. S A. from Brussels in 1861.

* * * *

It is said that 125 invitations had been officially issued to well-known British people to be guests of honour at Hitler's 50th birthday celebrations.

A bitter smile spread over the face of Ribbentrop's secretary as he surveyed the excuses made by letter or wire for not going to kiss Hitler on both cheeks. The excuse of "flu" was used more than 50 times. Unforeseen business was the next. "The birthday celebrations of my only daughter are being held on the same day", was the most convincing excuse of the lot.

The fact that no guests of honour from France were entertained at Hitler's expense in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin during his birthday celebrations does not mean that no attempts were made to secure them. On the contrary, some of the leading members of the Comite France-Allemagne—the French equivalent of the Anglo-German Fellowship, were warmly invited. There are a certain number of Frenchmen who share the views of Gen. Fuller and Lord Brocket, who attended the celebrations.

The members of the Comite France Allemagne with one consent began to make excuse. Not only would their action in accepting have been personally embarrassing. It would also have seriously embarrassed Daladier and Bonnet had any of them been used to convey a message from Hitler to the French Government.

* * * *

Earl Baldwin was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws when he lectured at Toronto University on "Great Britain and the British Empire in the World to-day."

"If my memory serves me rightly," he said, "somewhere in 'Mein Kampf' Hitler says that democracy is the forerunner of Marxism. I judge no other country, but in England the existence of our democracy is the greatest safeguard against it that we could have."

* * * *

A two-year-old film which caused a minor sensation when it was first issued, is being slipped into a London cinema peformance in a few days' time without any publicity.

Its name has been changed. Now it is called, "Romance is Sacred," but it was shown in the United States under the title "The King and the Chorus Girl."

The stars are Fernand Gravet and Joan Blondell. The original story was written by Groucho Marx, the Marx brother with the cigar and the moustache. The film was made before the abdication of Edward VIII. It was shown in America and the public noticed a resemblance between Gravet, in his uniforms, and Edward VIII. The U. S. A. Press played up the likeness, especially as the plot of the film was about a monarch who loved a commoner.

The makers of the film decided, however, that it would not be in the best of taste to show it in this country at that time. So it has been on the shelf for two years, and has suffered a change of name.

* * * *

Pandiculation prevailed in many City offices the day after the invasion of Albania, during the Easter holidays.

Pandiculation is the medical term for yawning. It is an involuntary act of inspiration, caused by the need of the respiratory system for a stimulant owing to a vitiated atmosphere to fatigue or other such causes. A glance round the House of Commons or the House of Lords reveals that there are many pandiculators in high circles. One of the most constant is Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

The late Lord Balfour pandiculated constantly. At the dinner-table he would listen to his neighbour with apparent attention, then suddenly bend down on the pretence of retrieving a napkin. The action concealed a yawn. Captain Victor Cazalet has perfect a brilliant imitation of "A.J.'s" foible. He has, in fact, performed this imitation so often that pandiculation is in danger of becoming numbered among his involuntary habits.

* * * *

It is stated that managements of the London luxury hotels are looking blum. Many of India's Nawabs and Maharajas who are regular visitors for the Season are not visiting London this year.

The hotel-keepers are cursing the crisis for the slump in royal suite letting, but they are mistaken. Trouble with their subjects, say political gossipers, is the reason for the sudden love of home of the Indian Princes. They fear outbreaks of civil disobedience in their absence so for once they are making a sacrifice, "for the welfare of their people", as one of them puts it.

* * * *

There is no crisis. There is no emergency. Britain is so fully prepared that the people of Britain can just sit back and take it easy.

Or so you might think if you were a newspaperman trying to obtain important information, to which you are entitled, from the British Home Office. A colleague of William Hickey and his colleague had an occasion recently to ring the Home Office with queries. They asked for the Press department.

"No," said the operator." Mr. . . . .'s away for a week.

"Well, someone who is doing his work, then?"

"No, there is nobody taking his queries."

* * * *

On Wednesday 27th April the King and Queen celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of their wedding.

April 26, 1923 was a cold cloudy day but the people of Britain rejoiced on that day over the wedding of the King's son and the blue eyed Scots noblewoman.

The country sensed it was a love match, though it was not known then that the Duke had proposed twice and had twice been refused because Lady Elizabeth feared an "arranged" Royal marriage.

When the Duke had been turned down the second time he told his brother then Prince of Wales, how unhappy he was. Prince Edward went to see Lady Elizabeth and said: "I am sorry you don't like Bertie."

"I do," said Lady Elizabeth. "I love him. But I am not going to make a Royal marriage mere-

(Continued On Page 44)

Evolution Of The Bicycle

Two Centuries Of Tirelss Research Have Transformed Unsteerable "Hobby Horse" Into A Wonder Speed Machine

By Janki Dass, (Honorary Secretary, National Cyclists' Federation of India.)

UNQUESTIONABLY, the bicycle of to-day is doing an unrivalled service to the generations of the 20th century. But this unique creation was not "built in a day." The delightful simplicity and efficiency of the modern bicycle is the result of more than two centuries of tireless work by men blessed with unflagging vigour and mechanical genius.

"Hobby Horse"

Certainly the unsteerable pedalless old "hobby horse" which de Siverac of France constructed in 1790, displays a little evidence of engineering skill, but this enterprise was the birth of a bicyble born into a world, whose ideas of speed and comfort were based on a "coach and horse" standard. So, the adventurous bloods of that lace and ruffles period obtained the thrill of the day, by straddling a wooden beam mounted on a front and rear wheel, and grasping unturnable handles, heard of the whistle of a fifteen mile an hour wind as they lumbered down slopes.

With the traditional Teutonic disregard for a Frenchman's feelings, Baren von Drais, in 1818, copied de Siverac's design, but as an advanced model, with front forks which could be turned and thus steered past the road obstructions of those historical times.

Scotland's national reputation for thriftiness was confirmed when Kirkpatrick MacMillan, the blacksmith of Courthill village, decided to save shoe-leather and attached a combination of pedals, cranks and swinging levers to his idea of a bicycle. It was successful enough to be ridden on the village footpath and the local court records display a 5 fine against the village smithy as a reprimand for a little error of judgment, which brought him into contact with an unsuspecting pedestrian.

Frenchman Fits Cranks And Pedals

Possibly MacMillan felt that the price of progress was too great, for the next advance was located in France, where Pierre Michaus fitted cranks and pedals only, relegating the levers of the Scottish blacksmith to the scrap heap of discard. Michaus's machine became the "rage" of the day, lightness being one of its principal attractions compared with the weight of its predecessors.

In 1858, England became cycle conscious, due to the foresight of an Englishman named Turner, who induced the Coventry Mechanists Company to manufacture this new form of European transport. Cycle-racing became a vogue, and in their search for speed, the riders rose in the world, and perched on 60-inch front wheels, raced for fame and money. Thus the "ordinary" was evolved, although the term "Penny Farthing" was a more popular designation, due to the contrast between the small rear trailing wheel and the larger front one.

The "Safety" Appears

Just when the "ordinary" was responding to the effects of "gearing" the safety made its unpopular appearance—"unpopular" because it was as radical in its design as the first streamlined motor car of this modern age, and viewed with a similar coldness.

Human nature has varied little since 1885. Soon, however, its superior speed and practicability found popular favour, and grandpa descended from the heights to the lesser elevated, but easier propelled bicycle.

Then the "safety" had its big moment when J. B. Dunlop smoothed out the cobblestones of Belfast with pneumatic tyres fitted to the cycle of Dunlop Junior. They were crude, certainly, but soon as with the bicycle, the design changed for the better, and neat light covers and tubes brought speed and comfort to the cyclist.

3-Speed Gear

For thirty years nothing so advantageous was contributed to cycling advancement until 1931, when George Speicher, a French road champion, fitted a Cycle 3-Speed gear and demonstrated its capabilities.

Since his sensational debut, road-racing times on the Continent have diminished 10 per cent., which is a tribute to the ingenuity of the St. Ettiene engineers, who have laboured so conscientiously to perfect the light and practical device.

Bicycle frame designs have altered little, although the "set" of head and down bar varies from time to time. Tubing is lighter and stronger. Lighter weight parts-rims, hubs, chainwheels and cranks, pedals, and tyres are a feature of modern construction and assemblying, and so records continue to tumble before the onslaughts of present-day racing-cyclists.

Janki Das.

150 Girls Offer To Marry Two Soldiers In India

Every post brings letters to the Mayor of Walsall, Alderman Collins, from girls all over the country offering to marry two soldiers serving with the 2nd South Staffs in India, who wrote asking the Mayor to find them a wife, says the "News Chronicle".

Over 150 letters have been received, and practically all writers enclose their photographs, claim to be of the homely type and good cooks who hate lipstick and rouge.

"If I get an introduction to our lonely soldier pals", writes one. "I can assure you cupid's arrow will not have been thrown in vain."

"I don't lipstick and rouge like some girls of my age, who look as if they have escaped from a waxworks show", says another, while a third writes: "It is nice to know two fellows who want their wives to be good cooks, because so many now-a-days go in for the painted and slim type".

A girl enclosing a photograph which shows her in bathing costume says: "I hope, Mr. Mayor, you will not consider me vulgar. This is the only photo I have".

'TOO POLITICAL'

Satirical Picture Withdrawn

Because it is "too political" and "might not be understood", a large allegorical painting which shows the devil holding the heads of Hitler and Mussolini balanced in the scales of justice while a surprised Mr. Chamberlain looks on has been withdrawn from the exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Entitled "Modern Allegory", the picture also includes the figures of Lloyd George, President Roosevelt, the ex-Emperor of Abyssinia, crippled refugee children, a bearded Jew, the British lion, and Death.

"Ridiculous"

The artist, Mr. Otway McCannell, principal of the Farnham (Surrey) School of Art, said to the "News Chronicle" recently: "This is a perfectly serious satire.

"That is just as reasonable in paint as in words, and I feel it is perfectly ridiculous to go on painting just as if there was no crisis. My whole object was to draw attention to things as they are."

An official of the Society explained: "The Council felt it a little too political to show in the present circumstances and decided it was wiser to withdraw it. It is very artistic—but the allegory might not be understood."—"News Chronicle".

How to Become an Expert at Checkers

THERE is a right and a wrong way to play checkers. When you sit down against a checker professional you soon find this out.

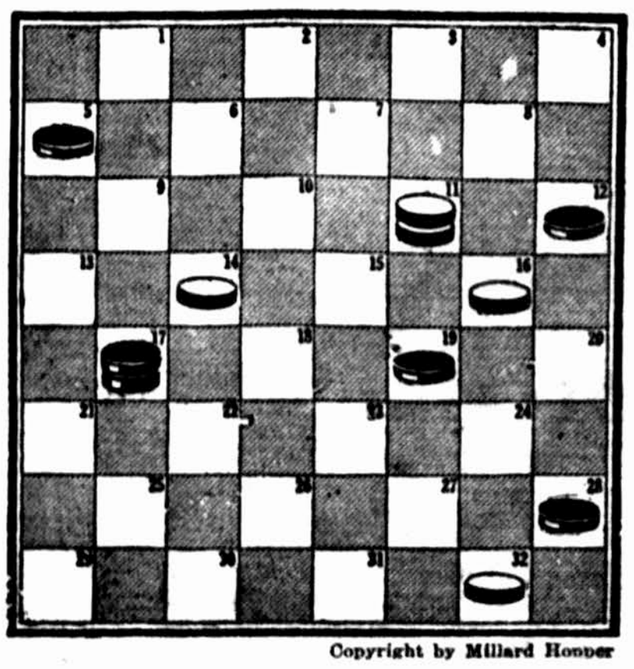
In this interesting series, Millard Hopper, champion player and author exposes for the first time the traps and shots used by the checker professional, and offers an opportunity for anyone to become a checker expert. Mr. Hopper's fascinating "Brain Teasers," detail some of the most remarkable strategies of checkers. He shows you how two or three checkers can win against as many as nine and ten men, also how there are clever ways in which an expert can draw a game with one king against two.

The game of checkers is the oldest scientific game known to mankind. It dates back to the pyramids of Egypt (4,000 B.C.) and is played in some form or other in every civilized country on the globe.

Sir Gardiner Wilkinson in his expeditions into Egypt, discovered in the tombs and temples at Thebes, large inscriptions on the walls portraying Rameses engaged in a game of checkers with a member of his royal household.

The earliest known book on checkers was published by Canalejas, a Spanish author, living in the 15th Century. A later treatise was published in Paris in 1668, and it is interesting to note that both these books, published over three hundred years ago, detail the identical manner of play in vogue today.

In today's problem in which black is moving down and white up, white is to move and win in two moves. Endeavor to work out the problem yourself before asking for the solution.



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A Short Story

My Mixed Marriage

By "JOY."

I LOOKED out of the carriage window, and was enchanted with what I saw, I must have travelled between Bombay and Poona, by this same railway, a hundred times, and always I was enchanted with the scenery—ever-changing, ever-new, ever beautiful. Nature has spread beauty over India with a lavish hand. Mountains and seas, flowers and trees, all beautiful, all enchanting; but to me the most beautiful thing in this wide world is a pair of grey eyes belonging to a true and brave man; eyes which always twinkle with good humour; eyes which shine and glow with love and tenderness whenever they look at me; insignificant, commonplace me. Oh, lovely, beloved eyes! My handsome Kashmiri lover's eyes! My wonderful husband's eyes! I snuggled closer to him. Was ever woman so happy? Was ever woman so lucky?

"Happy, Khorshed?" he asked.

"Bursting with happiness. Am I not married to the dearest man in the world?"

He laughed, sweeter sound that than any Bul-bul's song I have ever heard. He looked deep into my eyes (I wished then that my love could have shone out of lovely blue eyes or dazzling black ones, candid brown eyes or clear grey ones, and not out of non-descript orbs half-way between black and brown) "No regrets, priya?" he asked.

"A million regrets," I answered smiling. For a second his face grew white, his arm around me loosened its pressure, he started to speak , but I would not let him. I said: "I regret I am not more beautiful. I regret we did not meet and marry earlier, I regret...."

He stopped me peremptorily and effectively as young husbands know how to. I did not object to the interruption. Who would on a honeymoon?

It was much later that he asked: "Khorshed do you realize that we have been married for four hours? Do you young lady, still love me as much as you.."

"Pratap, what's come into you? If you keep on asking questions like that, I'll begin to think that you are not quite happy, that you regret having married me. Oh! Pratap, if you ....."

"My wife," (If there are sweeter words than those two in the English language, I have yet to hear them). "My own beloved wife, I love you more every minute, and will always go on loving you. It's not that. But you see, priya, I feel a bit guilty."

"Guilty, Pratap? What ever for?"

"Your nose, my Khorshed, is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

"For a minute, I thought you meant you felt guilty about my nose. But why should you? You didn't create it, so even if it is short and turned-up and....."

"Young woman, if you dare to say anything more against the things I love, you'll get a jolly sound spanking from me!"

Behold, my lord, I am silent! Am I not a model wife?"

"A lovely wife!" he played absently with my curls.

As he was silent for a long while, I asked: "What's this digression for, don't you want to 'fess?"

"I do, but I don't know how to put it. You see, I don't think it's quite right to steal you from your home, and get married clandestinely like this. I wish I had insisted on meeting your grandfather, and telling him honestly that we were in love, and...."

"My dear boy, haven't I told you a thousand times that, that wouldn't have helped at all, he would have howled and growled and....."

"What more could he have done? He couldn't possibly have locked you up. And even if he had, that wouldn't have prevented me from marrying you, I assure you."

"He would have done worse than lock me up. He would have made everything very unpleasant. You don't know him. He is a dear alright. But he has definite ideas about intermarriage. "Tainting our pure Persian blood" and humbug of that soft. We would have found it infinitely difficult to get married, if we hadn't run away like this."

"Even so, I do think...."

"Yes, my dear, things could have been better. I would have loved to kiss my mother immediately after my wedding. But it was not to be. Unfortunately one has to sacrifice some things because of the prejudices of the world. But Pratap, don't you think we ought to forget the world on our honeymoon?"

"Acha, priya." he smiled. When my husband makes love to me in Hindi then truly does this earth seem like a paradise!

But, Alas! Alas! The world cannot be forgotten for ever. We came back to Bombay after a glorious fortnight spent in M'swar.

Pratap started going to work, and I busied myself with arranging and decorating our lovely, new home. Life then, was nothing but fun.

Three days after our arrival from M'swar, Pratap said: "Don't you think it is high time we looked up my people?"

"Must we?"

"My darling, what a question!"

"Oh! Well then, the sooner we get it over the better. We'll go this evening."

"I do believe you are afraid of them, my brave Khorshed." He teased.

"Oh! It's all very well for you to laugh. But I am very nervous. After all, they may object to have a Parsi daughter-in-law foisted upon them."

"Don't you worry, priya, everything's going to be O.K."

But it wasn't. That visit was a dismal failure. I put on my prettiest sari. Did my hair, and made up my face with great care. And off we went to Santa-Cruz, I with a beating heart, and he with a non-chalant smile.

"Chin up, priya! he whispered as he rang the bell of a huge, low bungalow set in the centre of a lovely rose-garden.

We were ushered into a well furnished drawing room. There was nobody there. After a while Pratap got restless. "Dash it all," he said, "One might think we were strangers, the way they.. I'll go and find out where they are."

Just then a door opened, and a stately, handsome man entered.

"Father, this is my wife, Khorshed."

I liked him at first sight. He looked so very much like my Pratap. I smiled up at him, and offered him my hand. He ignored it.

"Where's mother?" asked Pratap.

"In her room" was the reply.

"I'll go and see her." He walked towards the door, I followed him.

"I want to talk to you" said my father-in-law.

We both turned round. "Your mother is waiting for you, Pratap." It was a definite dismissal. My husband looked at me. I nodded. He went out.

My father-in-law motioned me into a chair. He looked me over ntently. I felt very uncomfortable. I did not know what to say or what to do.

"Well," said he, "why did you marry him?"

"Because I love him."

So you have not yet discovered your mistake."

"Mistake! Is it a mistake to marry the man one loves?"

"Love! Love! Chut, it's merely the call of the spring."

"But we married in Novem...."

"Don't quibble! How old are you?"

"Twenty."

"There! A child of twenty, and you talk as if you knew all about love. My dear child, you have landed yourself into a mess. Come" said this strange gentleman, and courteously opened the door for me to pass. He directed me into another room. Pratap, his mother and sister were there. His mother was holding his hand and talking to him rapidly in Hindi. She did not stop at my entrance. She did not even glance at me. I tried to make conversation with his sister, but I did not succeed. She looked pretty but cold. She replied to me in mono syllables. After what seemed an age Pratap rose. Once outside, he said: "Well, not bad."

"I don't see what could have been worse. Your mother did not say a single word to me."

"Oh! Well, mother can't speak English, and you know Khorshed, your Hindi is something awful."

"At least your sister can speak English."

"Of course she can Didn't she speak to you?"

"If you can call growling speaking."

"What's wrong?"

"Everything's wrong. Life isn't going to be very pleasant if they behave like this every time we visit them." I replied irritably.

"H'm", he said, "how do you like father."

"Oh! I liked him alright, but I'm afraid he didn't like me."

"Nonsense! How can you know that?"

"My dear Pratap, I'm not blind like you. I can see very well that they mean to lead me a dance."

At that, he became angry as well he might. He shouted: "For heaven's sake Khorshed, what are you trying to get at? What did you expect them to do? Fall on your knee and hug you?"

This brought me to my senses. I loved my husband, and did not want to quarrel with him. So I put my hand in his, and said: "Sorry. Pratap, I made a mountain of a mole-hill."

"My darling! And I'm very sorry that I lost my temper like a brute."

That night, after dinner, we laughed through a crazy Jesse Mathews picture. We came home smiling and cheerful and very much in love with each other.

After a few days, I thought, I would get over the visit to my family. I intended going alone. I sallied forth bravely humming atune under my breath.

In the tram I met Hilla, an old school friend. She greeted me effusively and proceeded to introduce me to her companion "Oh! Jer, this is Khorshed. You've heard me speak of Khorshed."

"Of course. The naughtiest but

(Continued On Page 51)

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs.5

For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re. 1

For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2

Can be had of:- **All Important Drug-stores.**

BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

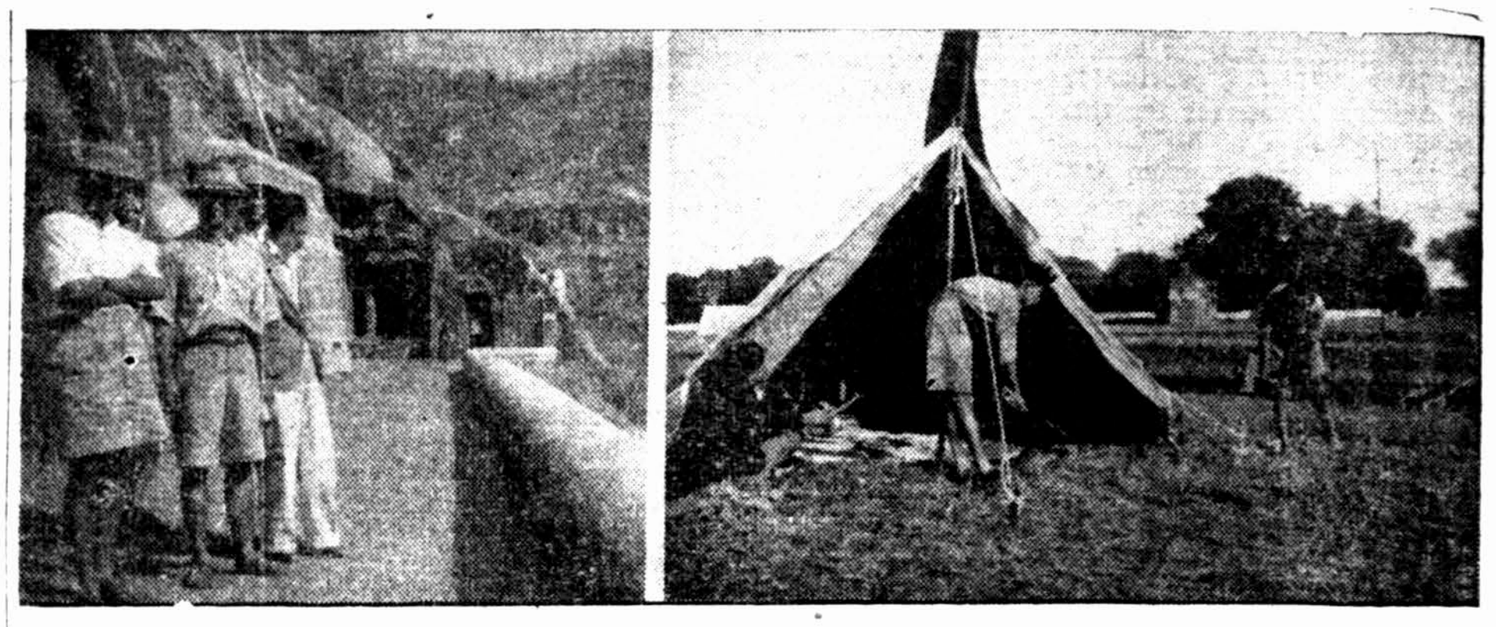
ADVISORY COMMITTEE — SCOUTING ... POLITICAL? — B. P. MAKES US POLITICAL — JAWAHARLAL FOR H. S. A. — OUR TRIUMPHANT MARCH — SCOUTING HELP PROHIBITION

The Advisory Committee:

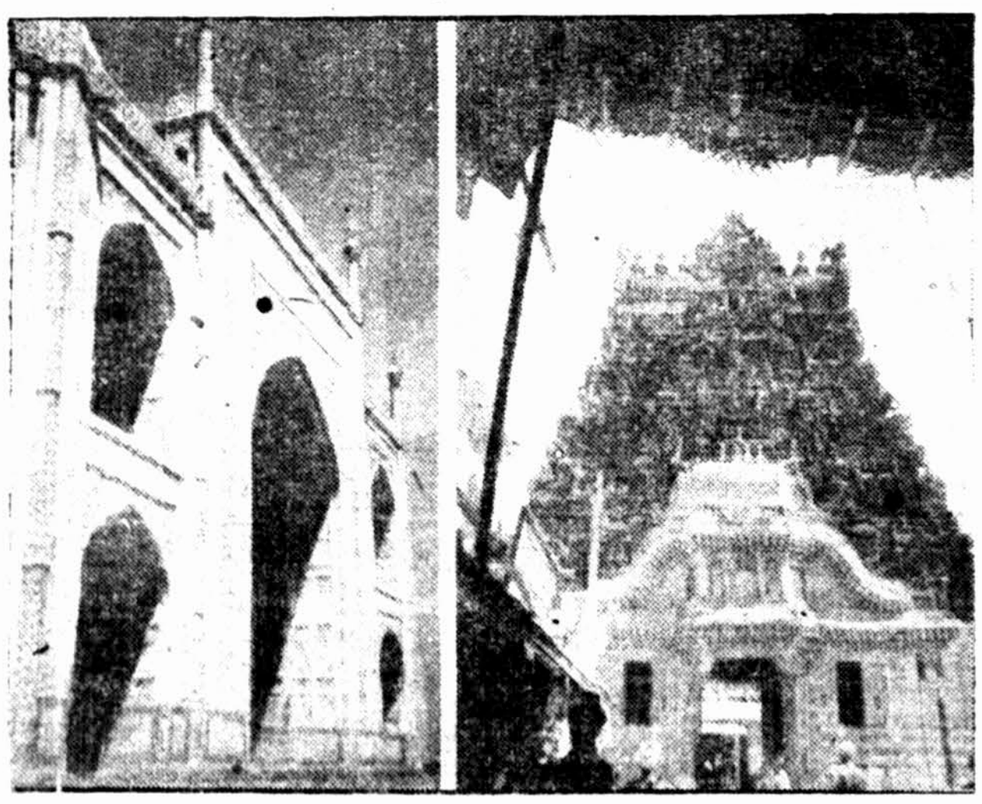
The Advisory Committee of the Provincial Headquarters is elected by the Executive Council to consist of Mr. Donde, Prof. Trivedi, and Dr. Nattu. Though the name of the committee would signify that its main function is advisory, the constitution reveals that it will be a permanent executive and the Cabinet of the Provincial Council. Though its members do not enjoy any power greater than that enjoyed by any member of the Executive Committee, they will be able to enjoy these powers at any time of the year when the Executive Committee is not in session. It is evident that members of the Advisory Committee will be the most hard-worked members of the Executive Council and they will set an example of hard work, efficiency and duty cheerfully done to the headquarters staff and the the scouters in general. More than the heavy duty that the members of the A. C. will be called upon to perform is the heavy responsibility that lies upon their shoulders The public will hold them responsible for the carrying out of the national policy of the Association and for the good and proper use of immense public funds. They will be held responsible for creating far reaching programmes of work, so that with the help of the large Government grants they will make scouting a national institution for the reconstruction of the country.

"Scouting ---- Political?"

With a tongue in its cheek, the official paper of the Provincial B. P. rump in Bombay publishes under a heavy headline for its numerous (???) readers a statement from the "Bombay Chronicle" containing a speech in Bombay in which the Hindustan Scout Association is congratulated for the splendid services it has rendered in the political, economical and social fields in the life of the country. The somnambulant journal publishes this as a triumphant proof that the speech gives a lie direct to the protestation of the H S A. that it is a completely non-political movement.



Call of the May Camp— (left) Ellora Caves.



Call of the May Camp—(left) North India, (right) South India.

We never thought that we should at any time be called upon to give infant-class lessons to a new contemporary scout journal which has not completed its teething. It is an undeniabde fact that the H. S. A. is a truly and completely non-political movement which has rendered a significant political service to the country by administering a strong purge to the political designs of the B. P. Movement in India. By slashing a vigorous blow to the knees of the political B. P. Movement with its designs to foster false loyalties in the minds of the young, the H. S. A. has rendered a political service to the country for which it is rightly proud.

B. P. Makes Us Political

Even to-day the rump of the B.-P. Association in India with its Indian Headquarter practically ruled by Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg; with the Viceroy as their Chief Scout; with an objectionable political pledge; with the Governor interesting himself in the Scout Movement in the majority of Provinces; with political Agents sending "firmans" to Indian princes; with their undemocratic constitution; the B. P. Association is a political institution in the country having political motives. The B. P. Association should remember that they are, as they always were a definitely political organisation for the benefit of the British Empire. therefore against the interests of India. As long as the H. S. A. will continue to frustrate the political designs of the B. P. Movement, and this they will always do, till then the H. S. A. will continue to render signal political service to the country. This alone is their political service, nothing more and nothing less.

The Hindustan Scout gives the following report of Pandit Jawaharlal's remarks at the National Training Camp.

"The closing function of the special training camp held under the auspices of the Hindustan Scout Association, U.P., was performed before a distinguished gathering and was presided over by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on March 31, 1939.

After an impressive and entertaining display Pundit Shri Ram Bajpai, Camp Director, made a brief speech in which he outlined the aim and policy of the Association. He said that the Hindustan Scout Association has been trying for the last 21 years to prepare citizens whose motto would be "country first, self second." The Camp Director further pointed out that the Association had taken care from time to time to modify the programme of its work and training, so that it might be

(Continued On Page 32)

(Left) A Moplah Scout Troop recently organised by the Hindustan Scout Association. (Right) Girl Scouts of the Madras Municipality.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Young Muslim age 30 pay 75 desires to marry Muslim girl below 25 no caste communicate. Box No. 11756, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

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The results attained by this Institute in the Examinations held by outside Authorities in the various Technical and Commercial Subjects are not only really remarkable, but place the Institute in the very forefront of the Educational centres of India. The percentage of passes achieved in some of the above subjects has reached over 90 per cent. As an instance of the striking results attained it must be pointed out that, in the important Wireless Telegraphy Examination for the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs' Diploma, which is an All-India Examination, and is the test for arriving at an estimate of the relative merits of this, and other Institutions, this Institute had the supreme satisfaction of securing 71 per cent. of the total passes for the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon. In the Examination held in December last for the Cost and Works Accountants, London, the only student to pass in the whole of India appeared from this Institute.

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Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply or see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeetakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

366. FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Grand Clearance sale of Honest Furniture Works, 186, Chackla Street and Mahomedalli Road. (11758)

Engineering Exam. Results

The following are the results of the B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Examinations) held in March 1939.

I. B.E. (CIVIL EXAMINATION
FIRST CLASS: No. 9.
SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 3 4 5 8 10 11 12 14 18 22 23 25 26 33 36 37 38 39 41.

PASS: Nos. 19 20 47 51.

The Medal and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize—To No. 9.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize—To No. 9.

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize—To N. 26.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal—To No. 26.

II. B.E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.
FIRST CLASS: No. 25.
SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 2 3 4 8 9 12 13 20 27.
PASS: Nos. 17, 28, 29.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to No. 25.

III. B.E. (ELECTRICAL) EXAMINATION
SECOND CLASS Nos: 2 3 4 5 10 12 13 14 16 25 26 29 30 31 32.
PASS: Nos. 24 38.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal—To No. 12.

F. E. EXAM.

The following are the results of the F. E. Examination held in March 1939.

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit) Nos. 21 12 16 15 203 171 2 150 136 68 70 74 4 50 179 18 65 158 159 189 46 190 134 186 161 168 45 47.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 3 6 7 13 14 17 20 22 23 24 26 32 33 35 36 38 40 41 44 48 51 54 55 56 57 58 60 62 64 66 71 72 75 104 131 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 148 154 157 166 167 159 172 173 175 176 178 180 183 184 185 188 191 199 209 233

PASS: Nos. 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 85 86 87 89 91 92 96 97 98 100 101 102 103 108 109 110 112 114 115 116 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 127 128 130 132 133 204 205 206 208 210 211 212 215 219 220 221 222 223 224 226 230 231 232 237.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the S. E. Examination:—
Nos. 84 99 105 111 217.

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship ... ... to No. 16

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship ... ... to No. 21

The following are the results of the S.E. (Civil, Mehanical and Electrical) Examinations held in March 1939.

I. S.E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION (NEW RULES).

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit) Nos. 19 72 58 16 10 35 5.
SECOND CLASS: Nos. 3 4 7 8 9 11 12 15 17 18 20 21 22 24 29 33 38 39 40 41 44 46 47 50 51 52 53 56 57 62 63 66 67 68 73 74.

PASS
Nos. 23 25 26 27 28 31 75 77 78 79 80 82 87 88 89 90 92 93.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.E. (Civil) Examination:—
Nos. 36, 83.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE PRIZE HAVE BEEN AWARDED AS UNDER:—

The Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship—To No. 19.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship—To No. 19.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize—To No. 72.

II. S.E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION (OLD RULES)
PASS:
Nos. 1, 2, 3.

III. S. E. (MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL) EXAMINATION
FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)
Nos. 56 11 51 3 13 2 50 53 20 52.
SECOND CLASS: Nos. 6 7 8 12 14 15 16 17 21 32 33 41 42 44 46 48 49 55.
PASS: Nos. 22 23 24 25 27 29 31 34 35 36 37 38 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66.

The following unsuccessful candidate is entitled to keep terms for the B. E. (Mechanical or Electrical) Examination:—
No. 26.

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651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

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Introduction Of Squab-Industry In Bombay

MAHABLESHWAR (By Mail)

On Tuesday the 9th Inst. the Director of Agriculture granted an interview to Rashid A. Munshi, who has recently returned from an extensive tour of the Far Eastern Countries and Japan in connection with the introduction of Squab-Industry in the Bombay Presidency.

It seems they had a formal talk on the subject and that the Director has promised to establish a small Unit-house for pigeons at the Poona Government Poultry Station and thus help in studying further the financial implications and marketing facilities in the interest of the agrarian communities.

During the last week-end several Bombay people have come-up to spend their summer here.

Prominent from amongst those who are already here being Raja of Miraj, Chiefs of Jamkhindi, Jath and Aundh and Rani Saheb of Mudhol.

Towards evenings the clubs are crowded and the members are seen playing cards and billiards.

Amongst the topics generally indulging being the coming Federation, Congress Ministry and its doings and the Prohibition.

The climate is salubrious and the temperature seldom exceeds 83/4.

International Situation Eases?

Anglo-Turkish Pact Concluded

Complete Change In Situation In Balkans

Noteworthy Progress In Anglo-Soviet Negotiations

LONDON, May 13.

SOME EASING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION IS NOTED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE THIS WEEK-END. IMPORTANT FACTORS HAVE BEEN THE ANGLO-TURKISH PACT, THE MORE PROMISING OUTLOOK OF ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS, THE FIRM SPEECH OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND M. DALADIER AND THE COMPARATIVE QUIESCENSE OF BOTH THE POLES OF THE ITALO-GERMAN AXIS. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH TO-MORROW WILL AFFECT IN THE EXISTING IMPROVED PROSPECT.

CHANGE IN BALKANS' SITUATION?

The Anglo-Turkish agreement is calculated to change completely the situation in the Balkans, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. It would have a healthy stabilising effect on Jugoslavia, also react in a marked degree upon Bulgaria. Although the Agreement virtually ends the hopes of Bulgarian territorial access to the Aegean and the dreams of a revision of the Northern Frontier, it is believed Bulgaria will realise she has more to gain by peace than war, and that her sympathies will incline towards the Non-Aggression Front, rather than the Totalitarian Powers. This attitude is likely to be increased by the belief that the Axis have in portfolio plans for an independent MacDonian State which would be carved out of Greece, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria.

ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

The fact that M. Potemkin is going to Geneva, where he will meet Lord Halifax and M. Bonnet is taken as a favourable indication of the progress of the negotiations with the Soviets. Some quarters believe that the Soviets will press for guarantees in those parts of her frontier not covered by the present arrangements. As far as can be gathered diplomatic quarters in Poland would not view unfavourably the extension of the guarantees to the Baltic States, while the latter are not expected to refuse such an offer if it was made. There is no indication of what line Britain and France will take if and when such a proposal is made to them —Reuter.

Historical Importance Of Anglo-Turkish Agreement

Appreciation Of British Friendship In Grand Assembly

Turkey Sheds Neutrality And Will "Co-operate With Those Who Want To Preserve Peace"

LONDON, May 13.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt here on the receipt of the latest advices from Ankara, giving more extended accounts of the proceedings of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, last evening. The announcement of the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Security Agreement by Dr. Refik Saydam delivered in a crowded house and the note struck by his stirring speech, which breathed appreciation of British friendship, was echoed by subsequent speakers.

IMPORTANCE OF AGREEMENT

At the outset the Prime Minister impressed on the Assembly the tremendous historical importance of this Agreement to Turkey. He reminded them that events had recently occurred with lightning speed. The Government's original policy had been to remain neutral, but when events spread to the Balkans and the question of security in Eastern Mediterranean became involved. Turkey was exposed to danger, which rendered maintenance of the neutrality policy impossible.

"MEDITERRANEAN SHOULD BE FREE TO ALL"

"The Mediterranean should be free to all nations on a footing of equality and any attempt to interfere with that freedom would endanger Turkish security. Turkey has made up her mind to co-operate and, if necessary, fight with those equally anxious to preserve peace."

In a striking sentence, Dr. Refik Saydam said: "I ask the authorisation of the Grand National Assembly to march side by side with Britain, whose aim is to save the world from the disastrous consequences of war."

PATRIOTISM ROUSED

The speech awoke patriotic feeling in the Chamber in an exceptional degree.

Fethi Okyar, latterly Ambassador in London, followed and grimly pointed to the recent European events. "One country" he said, "has been wiped off the map in 24 hours. Rumania has been presented with a sort of ultimatum. Albania has lost its independence to Italy, who already possessed islands close to Turkey where troops and war material are being concentrated".

Other deputies paid a high tribute to Britain's untiring efforts to safeguard the security and Independence of all countries and determination to oppose violence by arms, if necessary, they declared Turkey's army and fleet in collaboration with Britain's armed might would indisputably assure peace in the Mediterranean.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

The Assembly passed unanimous vote of confidence in the Government, approving "sincere friendship and closest collaboration with Britain.—Reuter.

STEPPING-STONE TO ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 13.

Welcoming the Anglo Turkish Agreement the newspapers emphasise the strategic importance of Turkey's geographical position especially regarding the pledge to Rumania and stress the closeness of Aurkish-Soviet relations which with the Anglo-Turkish Agreement is expected to lead to an Anglo-Soviet Agreement.

RESET in 1 Col.—

"THE TIMES" says that Turkey brings important political and strategical contributions to the common defensive fund. The links between Turkey and the Soviet union should make the coming Anglo-Turkish Agreement a stepping stone to British Agreement with Moscow.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" says that the anti-aggression front has secured a reinforcement of great material and strategic importance. The organisation of the peace front is making creditable progress.

"THE DAILY MAIL" says that Turkey signs with the peace-lovers Thus one of the gravest handicaps to Rumania's defence has been removed.

"THE NEWS CHRONICLE" says that from the military point of view the accession of Turkey to the peace front is of vital significance Her good offices may be useful in bringing about a binding agreement between Britain and Russia. Such a pact remains the most urgent task before the British Government if peace is to be set on a sure foundation.

"THE DAILY HERALD" says that the Anglo-Turkish declaration will be welcome by all those countries which intend to preserve peace and will be denounced by those who look to force as the chief weapon in their diplomacy. Another and vital link has been forged in the system of peaceful defence which is being built in Europe.

"THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" says that the importance of Turkey to the British Empire needs no emphasis. The strong Government and wise statesmanship of Kemal Ataturk gave her a unique position in South-East Europe and the middle East. Her friendship with Russia should act as a bridge between that country and this.—Reuter.

Announcement Received With Repeated Cheers

ANKARA, May 13.

The Deputies cheered again and again when the Prime Minister Dr. Refik Saydam announced the

(Continued On Page 21)

ANGLO-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Big Loan For Armaments

LONDON, May 13.

The text of the Anglo-Rumanian Trade Agreement state that the two Governments propose to encourage the formation of an appropriate organisation to be established by business interests in both the countries. Free zones in Rumanian Ports will be granted by the Rumanian Government to any United Kingdom interests desiring facilities.

The two Governments will examine the question of establishing direct air and shipping services.

The Rumanian Government will facilitate exchange of sterling to British Shipping Insurance Companies.

Details are given regarding the five million sterling guarantee, a large proportion of which, subject to further discussion, will be spent on armaments.—Reuter

SALFORD BEAT CASTLEFORD

LONDON, May 13.

At Manchester, a record crowd was present for English Rugby League Championship final, between Salford and Castleford on Manchester City Soccer ground. Salford won by eight points to six.—Reuter.

POLES ABANDON MEETING IN DANZIG

GDYNIA, May 13.

To avoid a worsening of the situation in Danzig Poles in the free city have abandoned the meeting planned for Friday night in memory of Marshal Pilsudski.

The Danzig Police refused to give protection.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE PROSPECTS UPSET GERMANY

BERLIN, May 13.

The impending conclusions of Anglo-Turkish Alliance and the favourable progress of Anglo-Soviet negotiations are marring the week-end atmosphere in Germany. Special regret is shown by the press that Turkey "has fallen a victim to the British gift of persuasion"

With regard to Danzig, the "Allgemeine Zeitung" says "An understanding between Germany and Britain is only thinkable on the basis of strict division of spheres of interest. Germany's right to Danzig will be realised even against British diplomacy. A settlement of this problem may be delayed but cannot be prevented."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

Secretariat's Production Eastimates Adopted

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter understands that the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council adopted the Secretariat's estimates of sugar production. It is believed that if these are approved by the various countries represented on the Council, they would involve a substantial increase in the quotas of certain countries, especially, Cuba, Java, Dominica and the sugar producing countries of the British commonwealth. The latter countries made a voluntary surrender of a portion of their export production in last July, but it is believed that if the resolution of the Executive Committee is adopted, this surrender will be restored. No information is available regarding the extent of the releases proposed but there is reason to believe that the increase will be in the neighbourhood of ten per cent.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BARTER PLAN

Govt. Pressing Committees To Accept Them

LONDON, May 13.

"The Financial News" learns that the International Rubber and Tin Committees have been approached by the Government in connection with the projected Anglo-American barter plan. It is understood that Government are pressing the Committees to agree to the barter arrangement. The British Government are aware of the numerous objections to the United States' proposals, but are taking the line that the special interests of rubber and tin industries were outweighed by political advantages of an agreement with America on the plan for which the latter cherishes a great affection. The view quoted in American circles is that the acceptance of the barter idea by Britain as a result of clever diplo matic action by the United States is only possible owing to the acute condition of European political affairs. The United States gets rubber and tin of which there are no surplus holdings by reducing her own commodity surpluses for which there is no apparent normal demand.—Reuter.

Coal-owners' Conference Adjourns

NEW YORK, May 13.

The Conference of Appalachian coal-owners was adjourned late last night, until this afternoon, without acting on the agreement recommended by its negotiators to end the strike.—Reuter.

HUNGARY AND PERU TO PARTICIPATE IN TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, May 13.

Regarding the withdrawal of Hungary and Peru from the League of Nations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of these countries have informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that their Governments propose to continue their collaboration with the League in the technical activities and in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

These technical activities consist of economic, health, social and various other activities and cover over 90 per cent. of the total budget of the League of Nations.

Nazi Propaganda In Ireland

Official Letter Circularized To I. R. A. Members

LONDON, May 13.

It is reported from Dublin that Police authorities there are investigating the circumstances in which, according to the evidence which has come into their possession, Nazi propaganda material has been sent to ex-members of the Irish Republican Army, an Irish organisation which is now illegal in Eire, but under the name of which a small remnant of extremists continue to carry on a terrorist campaign of which there have been some recent manifestations in several "bomb" outrages in various parts of England.

The material, the recipients of which appear to have been selected from old I. R. A. lists, is issued by the Department of Propaganda of the Third Reich in Hamburg, and includes, it is stated, a letter signed by the Minister of Propaganda.

This propaganda, it is suggested by commentators, must be prompted by the rather naive idea that the ex-members of the I. R. A. who are assumed to be "anti-British are, therefore, likely to be pro-German. The contents of the material itself are reported to be largely anti-semitic and this fact has aroused the comment that the choice of the material is not of the happiest since the recipients formerly regarded themselves as a cruelly persecuted minority.—B. O. W.

"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"

Not Likely To Land At Quebec Before Tuesday

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" in a radio message says owing to delay due to fog it is now not expected that the "Empress of Australia" will land at Quebec before Tuesday. Throughout the night and this morning the liner was alternately moving and stopping with its syren blowing continually, and had made only 20 miles during the night. Early morning she was still 250 miles from Cape-Race and 1,080 from Quebec.—Reuter.

Visit To Ottawa Curtailed

OTTAWA, May 13.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the "Empress of Australia" it is officially announced that the royal visit to Ottawa has been curtailed to three days, instead of the scheduled four. Their Majesties should have reached Ottawa next Wednesday. The Inter Departmental Committee, organising the tour, are busy revising the schedule and promise to announce the revised plans, as soon as it is known more definitely as to what time the "Empress of Australia" will land at Quebec.

Canada's Welcome To Their Majesties

QUEBEC, May 13.

Cities and towns throughout Canada are beflagged and decorated for Their Majesties' eagerly awaited arrival. Destroyers 'Skeena' and 'Saguenay' have gone to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to meet the "Empress of Australia" and escort her here. As "The White Empress" steams up St. Lawrence, Their Majesties will have the first taste of the royal welcome that Canada has been for months preparing. Long chains of giant bonfires will be lit, bells on the riverside churches peal and guns thunder a royal salute as the liner arrives, at Wolfes' Cove and Mr. Mackenzie King welcomes Their Majesties aboard.

French Canada's preparations are equal to the British in lavishness.

After Quebec Provinces official reception in the Legislative Council Chamber Their Majesties will go to the Citadel of the 100-year old fortress, which will be their headquarters here.

FIRST SPEECH IN CANADA

The King will be delivering his first speech in Canada when Their Majesties will be the guests of the Dominion Government at a luncheon at Chateau Frontenac Hotel. The speech will be broadcast throughout Canada and the United States. Later Their Majesties will be visiting the Mont-Morency falls and the heights of Abraham before going to Montreal and Ottawa (where the King is unveiling the national war memorial.'—Reuter.

EARLIER

LONDON, May 12.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard "the Empress of Australia" wirelesses that with dramatic suddenness in the evening the curtain of fog lifted revealing the liner surrounded by icefloes and icebergs.

The King and Queen watched as the ship sailed between the white shapes gleaming in the evening sunshine. The liner altered its course slightly to pass near a large iceberg and the King took photographs.

Equally abruptly a curtain of fog dropped again an hour after the liner had run out of mist and again is at a standstill. Those aboard are settling down to the prospect of a night of advances by fits and starts.

A Royal salute of 21 guns in honour of the second anniversary of Their Majesties Coronation was fired midst fog and icefields. The two escorting cruisers drew alongside with the ship, manned and fired salute. Immediately afterwards, the King sent a radio message to the cruisers saying "splice mainbrace" meaning extra ration and rum for the crew.

Owing to continual delay, it now appears virtually impossible for Their Majesties to arrive in Canada exactly at the scheduled time on Monday.

Continuous contact is being maintained by radio with the Canadian authorities, regarding arrangements. At midnight ship's time, the position of the liner was about 260 miles.—Reuter.

"REPULSE" RETURNS TO PLYMOUTH

LONDON, May 13.

The battle cruiser "Repulse" returned to Plymouth from escort duty with the "Empress" of Australia", and landed the royal mail and also a member of her crew injured in the leg, who was conveyed to the royal naval hospital.

JAP. BLUEJACKETS IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

SHANGHAI, May 12.

Japanese bluejackets landed in the International Settlement in Kulangsu Island known as "Paradise of South China," half-mile from Amoy city to help, according to Japanese report, to apprehend the assassin of the pro-Japanese chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and protect a high Japanese naval officer making a tour of inspection.

A spokesman of the Japanese navy gave a warning at a Press conference here to-day that it might necessary to take "similar action in the Shanghai international Settlement, if as grave an incident as that at Kulangsu occurs in Shanghai."

The Japanese bluejackets are to-night patrolling the streets of the International Settlement all exists of which are guarded.

Many Chinese have been arrested but the assailant apparently is still at large.

The British destroyer "Decoy" is at present at Kulangsu which has a population of some 400 Europeans and Americans and about 65,000 Chinese of whom about half are refugees from the fighting zones.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

England And Italy Draw

MILAN, May 13.

Sixty-thousand spectators watched the International Football match, between England and Italy, which resulted in a draw, both sides scoring twice.

The ground was heavy and the sky was overcast. Signor Mussolini was not present but both his sons attended.

At half time England led by one to nil.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GREEK TRADE TALKS

ATHENS, May 13.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has arrived here from Rumania to begin Anglo-Greek trade talks.—Reuter.

Duce To Speak At Turin Exhibition

ROME, May 13.

The Duce will make an important speech at the inauguration of the Turin Exhibition soon after 10/00 to-morrow.—Reuter.

Glasgow Charity Cup Final Match

LONDON, May 13.

In the Glasgow Charity Cup Final Rangers drew with Third Lanark (nil|nil) Rangers gaining corners by 7 to 4 win the match.—Reuter.

Davis Cup Matches

LONDON, May 13.

At Brighton, in the Davis Cup Shayes (Great Britain) beat Brown (six|three, six|four, seven|five.)

Hare (Great Britain) beat Malfroy (seven|five, six|four six|four).

Great Britain eliminates New Zealand by three matches to two.—Reuter.

Indian Davis Cup Players

BRUSSELS, May 13.

The Indian Davis Cup players to play against Belgium in the matches starting on May 20 will be Ghaus Mahomed, Savoor and Iftikhar.—Reuter.

ITALY ELIMINATES MONOCO.

NAPLES.—In the Davis Cup, Italy eliminated Monoco in the second round, by three matches to nought.—Reuter.

PARTY LEADERS IN BENGAL LEGISLATURE MEET

Conference To Fix Ratio Of Communal Percentages Breaks Up

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Conference of Party Leaders in the Bengal Legislature convened by the Chief Minister, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, for fixing the ratio of communal percentages in public services in the province broke up without coming to any decision.

The Conference which met today at the Chief Minister's room in the Assembly House was attended by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, leader of the Congress Party in the Council, the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr Curtis Miller, Mr. Abdul Bari, Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury and others.

SARAT BOSE'S LETTER DISCUSSED

Full details as to what transpired at today's conference are not available, but it is reported that the conference devoted most of its time to discussing a letter which had been written by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to the Chief Minister yesterday, and which had been circulated to some members of the Conference.

It is further reported that some of those participating in the Conference were of the opinion that in the present atmosphere prevailing in the province, following the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill in the Assembly recently no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the Conference and that some other members were of the contrary opinion.—A. P.

BOXING IN AMERICA

Billy Conn Out-Points Kreiger In 12 - Round Bout.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Billy Conn, Pittsburgh, outpointed solly Kreiger, in a 12-round non-title contest.

Conn out-classed Kreiger, losing only three rounds.

This is the third fight between the men and also Conn's last, as a Middle-Weight.

He now intends entering the light-heavy-weight division and is seeking the world's title.—Reuter.

MILITARY MEN AND CIVIL DISPUTES

LONDON, May 12

In the House of Commons speaking on Labour amendment to the Military Training Bill to exempt militiamen from liability to participate in civil disputes Mr. Hore-Belisha said the Government were prepared to give each militiamen a written statement that any liability he might be presumed to be under, to aid civil power, won't be enforced in his case.—Reuter

Closer Polish-Lithuanian Co-operation

KAUNAS, May 13.

Closer political and military collaboration between Lithuania and Poland is expected following the visit to Warsaw from which General Pashtikis returned today.

No special agreement has been concluded during the visit, but it is emphasised here that Poland fully appreciates Lithuania's attitude towards problems in East Europe.—Reuter.

Virawala's Discussions With Gandhiji

Signatories To Meet Mahatmaji Individually To-day

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 13.

Darbar Virawala had discussions with Gandhiji, late, last night, for half an hour. The trend of the discussions is not known.

Some Socialists prevailed upon Gandhiji to postpone to-day's workers' meeting for to-morrow. The workers are requested to spin one hour daily in Gandhiji's residence, before the evening prayers.

Sjts. Kalidas Parekh and Dhaberbhai met Gandhiji, with independent Reforms Draft. Gandhiji urged the 21 signatories to meet him individually. The signatories would see Mahatmaji tomorrow.

SCURRILOUS ABUSE OF MAHATMA

"Bekar Simiti" Breaks Press Ordinance With Impunity?

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 13.

Despite the recently promulgated Press Ordinance, prohibiting publication of the "Patrika", which is likely to lead to communal tension or bitterness amongst different sections, it is strange that the State Authorities do not take any action against the publication and the circulation of the "Patrika" from "Bekar Simiti", which makes propaganda not only against the caste Hindus and the Parishad, but against the personality of Mahatmaji, by pouring abuses on him.

In its latest handbill, the Satyagrahis have been accused of being connected with grave offences.

It is time, that the State put a ban on this "Patrika" printing obscene and writing which is resented by all respectable citizens.

LONDON, May 12

Essex left middlesex 130 minutes to get 224 which Middlesex accomplished with three minutes spare. Compton scored fifteen in second innings.

At Brighton in Davis Cup New Zealand lead by two matches to one. Malfroy and Coombe beat Hare and Wilde 6/3, 2/6, 6/3 and 6/2.—Reuter

SPANISH GOVT. WANTS EXECUTION OF PACT WITH FRANCE

PARIS, May 13.

It is understood that the Spanish Government is pressing for the execution of the agreement reached in February between General Franco's Foreign Minister, General Jordana and the French Envoy M. Leon Berard.

Great quantities of war material are being assembled at Bordeaux by the end of the week. It is expected that all ships, motorcars, cattle, arms, guns, etc., including an armoured train will have been handed over to the Franco Government.—Reuter.

FRANCO REVIEWS GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS IN SPAIN

MADRID, May 13.

General Franco reviewed German, Italian and Spanish air units at Barajai aerodrome on the outskirts of Madrid.

The German "Condor" Legion about 5,000 strong led the march past, then came 500 Italians, followed by Spanish units.

Before the march past General Franco decorated a number of German and Italian airmen.—Reuter.

SENATE APPROVES OF FARM APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Senate has approved of the record-breaking Farm Appropriation Bill of 1217 millions after earlier rejecting by 42 votes to 28 the motion to have the Bill returned to the committee to eliminate 338 millions additional benefits not included in the budget.

The Bill now returns to the House for consideration of the Senate increases of 338 millions earlier rejected by the House with the likelihood of lengthy conferences with a view to bring about a compromise.—Reuter.

SAVED FROM WATERY GRAVE

Sergeant Saves Woman In City Harbour

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sergeant W. Birks was responsible to save the life of a woman who was a passenger on board the s.s. "Takliwa" which lay anchored in the city harbour after arrival in Bombay from Africa yesterday.

The woman fell accidentally into the sea. Sgt. Birks dived into the sea in full uniform.

Sgt. Birks helped the struggling woman to keep afloat till a lifebuoy was thrown from the steamer. He then lifted her and placed her on the life-buoy. Eventually both of them were picked up by a police launch.

The woman was later taken to hospital.

RUSSIA AND BALTIC STATES

KAUNAS, May 13.

The Press reports indicate closer relations between Russia and the Baltic States. It is stated M. Potemkin is visiting these countries, after the League meeting and a new Soviet Minister at Kaunas will be shortly appointed. This post has been vacant for over a year.—Reuter.

To-day's Muslim Procession And Meeting

A procession of the Muslims of Bombay under the auspices of Majlis-i-Itihad, Ata Turk Volunteer Corps, Khilafat Committee, the Young Muslim Brotherhood and several other Muslim Associations, will start from Mahomed Ali Road at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) and proceed to Chota Kabrastan, after moving through Muslim localities to request the Muslims of Bombay not to Boycott the Ahrar Conference.

The procession will terminate at Chota Kabrastan and form itself into a meeting.

DEAD AFTER EATING PRASAD

Sadhu Poses As "Hom" Priest And Decamps With Booty

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, May 13.

Sensational facts have come to light, as to how a man lost his life by taking Prasad after worshipping the Goddess of Laxmi.

It is reported that Sohanlal a Marwadi of the City who lost heavily in Sutta, was approached by a person who posed himself as Sadhu, who told the victim to perform "Hom" for pleasing the Goddess of Laxmi. His wife seeing the face of the Sadhu became suspicious, and refused to take part in the Puja, while her husband, in order to regain the lost wealth placed implicit faith in him.

After the Puja the Sadhu gave Prasad to both, but the wife tasting it, threw it away, while the husband took the whole of it.

The Sadhu then asked the wife to go out for sometime and placed a blanket over the victim, and asked him to move and made his escape good with the Booty.

When after some time the wife returned, she found symtoms of poisoning in her husband and Sohanlal was removed to the Mayo Hospital where he died after three hours, yesterday.

A search for the Sadhu is in progress.

ANGLO-TURKISH COLLABORATION

(Continued From Page 19)

Anglo-Turkish Agreement in the National Assembly. The whole House enthusiastically approved the Agreement.

Dr. Saydam made many refcrences to the close ties of friendship and sincere collaboration between Turkey and Britain and the other peace-loving countries.—Reuter

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 13.

Paris commentators foresee the conclusion of a similar Franco-Turkisn Agreement in the near future, possibly next week in connection with which "Le Journal" says that the visit of Gen. Weygfand to Ankara has permitted certain difficulties to be solved, particularly those resulting from the position of France in Syria.

"Le Matin" and "L'Ordre" both believe that the Anglo-Turkish agreement provides for Turkisn armed assistance in Palestine and Egypt, if they are objects of aggression. "Le Matin" discussing a new system of mutual guarantees, also refers to the pacts which Russia and Rumania have concluded with Turkey.

A SAFE PROPHECY

"The Times" in an editorial remarks: that the Sanjak will be united with Turkey before long is a safe prophecy; this development should remove the last obstacle to the conclusion of a Franco-Turkish agreement, on the lines of the pact of mutual assistance being negotiated between London and Angora.

The "Daily Express's" political correspondent considers that it is probable that an agreement on the transfer will be reached next week.

FINAL SETTLEMENT

The "Daily Herald's" diplomatic correspondent refers more to the prospect of a "final settlement" of the Sanjak question without directly hinting at its nature, and adds that it is expected to be reached in time to be approved of by the League Council.

The "News Chronicle" features the prospect of the cession on the advice of its Paris correspondent.—Reuter.

GANDHI-BOSE CORRESPONDENCE

Inside Story Of Resignation

Subhas Loses Battle Over Congress Cabinet Personnel

NO SUPPORT FROM MAHATMA FOR ULTIMATUM TO BRITISH GOVT.

CALCUTTA, May. 13.

With the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, has released for publication the correspondence that had passed between them on the question of formation of the Congress Working Committee in accordance with the resolution of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, as passed by the Tripuri Congress.

Mr. Subhas Bose raised two crucial points, firstly whether Gandhiji believed in a composite or homogeneous Working Committee.

Implications Of Pant Resolution

Secondly, Mr. Subhas Bose pointed out that the Pant Resolution laid down two conditions, namely, that the Working Committee should be formed according to the wishes of Gandhiji and that it should command his implicit confidence. If Gandhiji did not agree to the formation of a composite Cabinet and advised Mr. Bose to form one of his own choice, then he wanted Gandhiji's assurance that such a Cabinet would enjoy his confidence.

Two Alternatives

"There are two alternatives before you (1) either to accommodate our views with regard to the composition of the new Working Committee or (2) to insist on your views in their entirety. In the case of the latter, we may come to the parting of the ways", said Mr. Bose.

Mahatma's Reply

Mahatma Gandhi in his replies recalled the talks at Wardha and stated that the differences were fundamental. He advised Mr. Subhas Bose to form his own Working Committee. "I cannot, will not, impose a Cabinet on you. You must not have one imposed on you, nor can I guarantee approval by A. I. C. C. of your Cabinet and policy. It would amount to suppression. If you do not get the vote, lead the opposition till you have converted the majority."

Regarding the Pant resolution Gandhiji said that the more he read it the more he disliked it. He felt unable to nominate a Working Committee.

CALCUTTA, May 13

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose wrote the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi from Jealgora on 25th March, 1939.

Composition Of Congress Cabinet

"My dear Mahatmaji,—I hope you have seen the statement I issued to-day (Saturday the 25th instant) in reply to those who were blaming me for causing a stalemate in the affairs of the Congress. The immediate and urgent problem before us is the formation of the new Working Committee. A satisfactory solution of this problem entails a prior consideration of some other problems of wider significance. Nevertheless, I shall take up the former problem first.

With regard to this problem, I shall be grateful if you kindly let me know your opinion on the following points:—

1. What is your present conception of the composition of the Working Committee? Must it be a homogeneous body or should it be drawn from different parties or groups within the Congress, so that the Committee, as a whole, may represent as far as possible, the composition of the general body of the Congress?

2. If you still adhere to the view that the Committee should be homogeneous in character, then obviously people like myself on the one side and Sardar Patel and others on the other cannot be on the same Committee. (I must mention here that I have always combated the idea that the Working Committee should be homogeneous in character)

3. If you agree that different parties or groups should be represented on the Working Committee, what should be their numerical representation?

In my view there are 2 main parties or 'blocs' in the Congress. They are probably more or less equally balanced. At the Presidential election we had a majority. At Tripuri it was the other way, but this was due to the attitude of the Congress Socialist Party. If the C. S. P. had not remained neutral, then in spite of various handicaps, (I shall refer to them in a subsequent letter or when we meet) we would have had a majority in the open session.

4. It appears to me as an equitable arrangement if I suggest the names of seven members and if you ask Sardar to suggest seven.

5. Further, if I am to continue as President and function properly, it is necessary that the General Secretary must be a man of my choice.

6. The Treasurer's name may be suggested by Sardar Patel.

I shall now refer to one of two salient implications of Pandit Pant's resolution. (I shall write on this topic at length in a separate letter). Firstly, do you regard it as a resolution of no-confidence in me and would you like me to resign in consequence thereof? I ask this question because several interpretations have been put on this resolution, even by the supporters of that resolution.

Secondly, what exactly is the position of the President after Pandit Pant's resolution was passed? Article XV of the Congress Constitution confers certain powers on the President in the matter of appointing the Working Committee and that Article in the Constitution stands unaltered to this day. At the same time, Pandit Pant's resolution lays down that the Working Committee is to be constituted by me in accordance with your wishes. What is the net result? Do I count at all? Are you to draw up the full list of the members of the Working Committee according to your free choice and will, and I am merely to announce your decision? The effect of this would be to nullify Article XV of the Congress Constitution without amending it.

In this connection, I must state that the above clause in Pandit Pant's resolution is clearly unconsitutional and "ultra vires". In fact, Pandit Pant's resolution itself was out of order, having been received too late. I would have been within my rights in ruling out of order Pant's entire resolution, just as Moulana Azad was within his rights in ruling out of order Shri Sarat Chandra Bose's amendment to the National Demand resolution in the open session of the Congress. Further, from the purely constitutional point of view, even after admitting Pandit Pant's resolution, I should have ruled out of order the last clause pertaining to the formation of the Working Committee, since it militated against Article XV of the Constitution. But I am temperamentally too democratic to attach much importance to technical or constitutional points. Further, I felt that it would be unmanly to take shelter behind the Constitution at a time when I felt that there was the possibility of an adverse vote.

Before I close this letter I shall refer to one other point. If I am to continue as President, despite all the obstacles, handicaps and difficulties—how would you like me to function? I remember that during the last twelve months you occasionally (perhaps often) advised me to the effect that you did not want me to be a dummy President and that you would like to see my asserting myself. At Wardha on the 15th February, when I found that you did not agree with my programme, I told you that there were two alternatives before me—either to efface myself or to stand up for my honest convictions. If I remember aright, you told me in reply that unless I voluntarily accepted your viewpoint, self-effacement would in reality amount to self-suppression and that you could not approve of self-suppression. If I am to continue as President, would you still advise me not to function as a dummy president as you advised me last year?

All that I have said above presupposes that it is still possible for all parties or groups in the Congress to work together—in spite of all that has happened since the Presidential election and particularly at the Tripuri Congress.

In my next letter I shall deal with general problems, to some of which I referred in my press statement of to-day.

I am progressing steadily though rather slowly. The main obstacle to rapid recovery seems to be want of sufficient sleep.

I hope you have been improving steadily, despite your heavy preoccupations.

With Pranams,
Yours affectionately,
SUBHAS.

Initiative Lies With You

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO SUBHAS

Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose this letter while travelling in train on the 24th inst:

On the train.
Address as at Birla House
New Delhi—24-3-39.

"My dear Subhas.—I do hope this will find you steadily progressing towards complete recovery.

I enclose herewith copy of Sarat's letter to me and my reply. If it represents also your sentiments then and then only my suggestions are applicable. Any way the anarchy at the centre should end. In accordance with your request, I am keeping absolutely silent, though pressure is being put upon me to give my opinion on the crisis.

I saw the resolution for the first time in Allahabad. It seems to me to be quite clear. The initiative lies with you. I do not know how far you are fit to attend to the national work. If you are not, I think you should adopt the only constitutional course open to you.

I shall have to be in Delhi still for a few days.—Love—Bapu."

Why He Does Not Resign

SUBHAS' LETTER TO MAHATMA

JEALGORA, March 29.

My dear Mahatmaji,

I received your letter of the 24th instant from the train along with the enclosures.

Firstly, my brother Sarat wrote to you on his own. You will see from his letter that he got your telegram on his return to Calcutta from here and then he wrote to you. If he had not got your telegram, I doubt if he would have written.

There are, of course, certain things in his letter which echo my feelings. But that is a different matter. The main problem appears to me as to whether both parties can forget the past and work together. That depends entirely on you. If you can command the confidence of both parties by taking up a truly non-partisan attitude, then you can save the Congress and restore national unity.

I am temperamentally not a vindictive person and I do not nurse grievances. In a way, I have the mentality of a boxer—that is, to shake hands smilingly when the boxing bout is over and take the result in a sporting spirit.

Secondly, in spite of all the representations that I have been receiving, I take the Pant resolution as it has been passed by the Congress. We must give effect to it. I myself allowed the resolution to be moved and discussed, despite the *ultra vires* clause in it. How can I go back on it?

Thirdly, there are two alternatives before you (1) either to accommodate our views with regard to the composition of the new Working Committee or (2) to insist on your views in their entirety. In the case of the latter, we may come to the parting of the ways.

Fourthly, I am prepared to do all that is humanly possible for me to expedite the formation of the new Working Committee and the summoning of the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. But I am so sorry that it is not possible for me to come to Delhi now.

Fifthly, I was surprised to learn from your letter that the A.I.C.C. office had not sent you a copy of Pant's resolution. (This has since been done). I was still more surprised that the resolution had not been brought to your notice till you came to Allahabad. At Tripuri, the air was thick with rumour that the resolution had your fullest support. A statement to that effect also appeared in the daily Press while we were at Tripuri.

Sixthly, I have not the slightest desire to stick to office, but I do not see any reason for resigning because I am ill. No President resigned when he was in prison, for instance, I may tell you that great pressure is being brought to bear on me to resign. I am resisting—because my resig-

(Continued On Page 25)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 11, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 23, 1358
Parsi: Adar 11, 1308
Hightide: 8-26; 20-16
Lowtide: 2-20; 11-11
Sunrise: 6h. 5m
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

I.M.M.T.S "Dufferin": Athletic Sports, Hav Bunder, Rear-Admiral Herbert Fitzherbert presiding 4-30 p.m.

Monday, May 15

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer s.s. "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on 3rd May, and is expected to arrive here on 8th May, 1939

SRI SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM

The fifth of the Harikatha series on Sampurna Ramayanam by Sriman Ennapadam Venkatarama Bhagawathar will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Asthika Samaj Hall.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari, at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TEXTILE LABOUR RALLY

A Rally of the local Textile Labour will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) to discuss the grave situation in the Industry at present obtaining.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the B.G.K.U. (Red flag) will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in the Head-office of the Union, Indira Bldg., Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay, 12.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. when Mr. P. R. Rao will propose that "The Formation of the Forward Bloc is detrimental to the interests of the country" and Mr. P. N. Waiker will oppose it.

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday), commencing from 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S Patankar.

LATE MR. LALJI B. TRIVEDI

In memory of Mr. Lalji B. Trivedi who died on Saturday the 6th inst., Mr. Dharmanand Kosambe will offer prayers to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Lalji's residence, Bala Sadan, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Inner Ruler" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Bombay Branch, All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Consulting Rooms, 101 Girgaum Road (Girgaum Terraces), Bombay, 4

YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Public debate to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. Mukund Rajadhyax will move "The present trend of Congress politics is towards acceptance of the federal part of the Government of India Act with slight changes if possible" and Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will lead the opposition. Mrs Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"No Parking" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Stolen Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sky Giant' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Bari Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Flirting with Fate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Maratha" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari' Time as usual.
BHARATMATA—"Bramhachari" Time as usual.

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

Note:—The class will remain closed on Monday (22nd inst.).

SANGIT-KIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Vedmur Raval Chimanlal Chaganlal of Vankaner will give a Kirtan in Gujarati on the Episode of the Fire-worshippers from Thomas Moore's "Lala Rookh" with songs and music at the Sir Jivanji Mody Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sardar Dastur Nashirwan Kaikobad of Poona will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, B.A., will give a further discourse in English on "A detailed examination of Hormuzd Yasht to ascertain the correct meaning of Manthra Spenta spoken of therein."

The Lecture is open to the public.

ANDHERI SAHITYA SABHA

The second anniversary of the Andheri Sahitya Sabha will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. in the Athovnan Institute Kama Road Andheri.

From 6 to 7-30 p.m. there will be a debate in which Sjt Ramnarayan Pathak, Jyotindra Dave and others will speak. At 7-30 p.m. there will be dinner. Dinner passes can be purchased from the Hon. Secretaries.

JAL NAOROJI MEMORIAL FUND

To perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Jal Naoroji, who passed away on 27th June 1938, a Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. J R. D Tata to collect funds in order to erect a suitable memorial to him. The employees of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., of which Mr. Naoroji was in charge for many years upto his death, and some of his friends and admirers have already contributed over Rs. 10,000. If sufficient additional funds are available, it is proposed to erect a Welfare Centre in his name at the Mills at Tatapuram in South India. Since some of his many friends, who might like to be associated with this memorial, might otherwise not know of it, this appeal is made on behalf of the Fund. Any donation, however, small, will be gratefully received and may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Jal Naoroji Memorial Fund or to Mr. J R. D. Tata, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay

Accident On G. I. P. Ry. Near Reay Road

Suburban Trains Collide: 12 Passengers Injured

BOMBAY, May 13.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway wires to the Associated Press as follows in connection with the tarin collision on the Bombay Suburban line:—

"While a suburban branch train was starting from the the home signal at Reay Road Station on the Harbour Branch at 15-30 hours, on Saturday (May 13th), two suburban trains which were following in the section collied with it, causing slight injuries to about 12 passengers. The injured passengers were removed to hospital for treatment. The Down Harbour Branch line was blocked due to derailment of one pair of wheels.

It is anticipated that the normal working will be resumed by 19 hours to-day.—A.P.

NORMAL WORKING RESUMED

BOMBAY, May 13.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, in a further statement says that normal working on the Bombay Harbour Branch was resumed at 22-20 hours.—A.P.

NEXT WEEK'S HOCKEY PROGRAMME

The following is the programme arranged in connection with the "Jepsen and Killedar Hockey Cups" till Sunday the 21st May 1939:

Sunday 14th May at 6 P.M.: Christ Church and Barnes "A" versus Vincent Club.

Monday 15th May at 6 P.M.: Procter Ladies (Y.M.C.A.) versus Christ Church and Barnes "B".

Tuesday 16th May at 6 P.M.: Telephone Ladies versus Bombay City "B".

Wednesday 17th May at 6 P.M.: "Semi. Finals": Bombay City "A" (Holders) versus Winners of 15th inst.

Thursday 18th May at 6 P.M.: "Semi Finals": Winners of the 14th versus Winners of 16th inst.

Friday 19th May at 5-30 P.M.: "Boult Hard Lines Cup" (Charity Match).

Saturday 20th May at 5-30 P.M.: Finals of the "Jepsen Cup" Mrs. Francis Low will preside and distribute the trophies to the winners and runners up.

Sunday 21st May at 5-30 P.M.: "Finals of the Killedar Hockey Cup."

MESSAGE FOR WORLD-PEACE

The following telegraphic message has been sent by Mr. Gangaram Sajandas, Secretary, St. Mira's educational institutions, at Hyderabad Sind, to Mr. Darrel J. J. Peiris, Secretary to the International and Inter-religious Retreat and Conference to be held in Colombo Ceylon, on May 11th, 12th and 13th instant:—

"Children and girls and teachers of St. Mira's institutions founded by Shri Vaswani send affectionate salutation to all Eastern and Western friends in the Conference and join in prayers and breathe out aspiration that the Conference may radiate light of love and World peace and international fellowship."

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above association Ardibehesht Jashan Ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Monday 15th May, at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, and at seven p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate with projector and Film-slides that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries. All Parsis are invited.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ

JAIPUR, May 13.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was confined in Moran Sagar, was removed to a place near Puranaghat about six miles from Jaipur city.—United Press.

Parsi A. R. P. Committee

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO FREE ANTI-GASS TRAINING CLASSES INVITED

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Parsi A.R.P. Committee, writes from 468, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

The Parsi A.R.P. Committee formed for organising anti-gas training and other precautionary measures for the Parsi community has decided to open four anti-gas training classes, viz., (1) at Colaba, (2) Dhobi Talao, (3) Sir Cowasji Jehangir Colony at Tardeo and (4) at the play-shed of the Vachha High School at the Dadar Parsi Colony.

There will be a series of five lectures (delivered in English or Gujarati according to the desire of the classes) once a week from 6-0 p.m. Slides and pictures will also be shown The anti-gas 'Short Course' among other subjects, will include instruction in the meaning and nature of war gases, their classification, detection and effects, gas contamination and elementary first-aid for gas casualties, general principles of individual and collective protection, use of respirator, preparation of gas-tight rooms, treatment of incipient fires from incendiary bombs and preparations of shelters for protection from blast effects and splinters of high explosive bombs.

May I request such members of the Parsi community of either sex, as desiring to avail themselves of the facilities of this free training to communicate their names and addresses to me."

Derailment On E. B. Ry.

BOMBAY, May 13.

The Divisional Superintendent, East Bangal Railway wires to the "United Press" from Sealdah that at about 6-5 p.m. on 12th May while 142 Down Passenger was running between Basuldanga and Diamond Harbour its train engine No. 612 got derailed of the front pair of wheels at miles 36/2. The engine was derailed at 8-15 p.m. and normal working was resumed at 10-20 p.m. the same day.

No passenger or railway servant was killed or injured in consequence of this derailment. The cause of the derailment is under investigation.—United Press.

SALES TAX TO BE ENFORCED FROM JUNE 1

The Government of Bombay have decided that the Bombay Sales Tax Act, so far as manufactured cloth is concerned, shall come into force with effect from 1st June 1939.

In the first instance only the licensing provisions are proposed to be applied. Every trader in manufactured cloth, including wholesale and retail traders, commission agents, brokers and hawkers will be required to take out a licence within two months from 1st June 1939. Failure to take out a licence will constitute an offence under the Act.

Government desire to make it clear that the fact that all traders will be required to take out licences does not mean that all traders will eventually be made to pay a sales tax. It is the intention of Government to levy a tax only at one such stage in the marketing of cloth. The object of extending the licensing provisions to all traders is to collect statistics which at present are lacking and which are necessary to enable Government to evolve practicable method of collecting a sales tax.

The team of the United Volley-Ball Club, winners of the challenge cup, with Prof. V. G. Rao, who presided over the prize distribution ceremony. Second from left is Mr. H. R. Mhatre, who organised the tournament.

The draft rules governing the grant of licences have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 11th May 1939 and copies may be seen in the offices of Collectors. Objections received on or before 25th May 1939 will be taken into consideration before the rules are finally sanctioned.

IN DEFENCE OF NIRA

Wardha Deaths Were Due To Cholera, Says Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Among the fourteen points that Parsi friends have raised against the prohibition campaign there occurs this strange passage.

"Mahatmaji persuades the Parsis to drink (nira) sweet unfermented toddy, but the Parsis very well know the properties of nira. Moreover the British Government had already tried this nira drinking experiment free of tree-tax, but it failed because nira produces cold, flatulence, diarrhea, etc. The experiment was already tried in Mahatmaji's Ashram at Segaon and there fatal results were pronounced".

I do not know what the Bombay Government tried. But I do know what nira is doing and has done to those who are trying it. It is wholly wrong to say that the experiment at Segaon Ashram failed and that it produced fatal results. It has never been known to have produced any of the bad results ascribed to it by the writer.

On the contrary nira is still being freely drunk by many in Segaon and that with profit to their health. Moreover it is turned into syrup or 'gud', and in that condition I and many others use it almost daily. As 'gud' it is sold in large quantities. It is better relished than sugarcane 'gud' because of its being less sweet.

As to the deaths that occurred in Wardha, not in Segaon, the investigations have clearly showed that the deaths were due not to nira drinking but to cholera.

Nothing has been shown to establish any connection between the deaths and nira. Supposing the patients had developed cholera without drinking nira, would it have been right to say that cholera was induced by the ordinary food that they had eaten? I may mention that several people had taken in Segaon with impunity the same nira that had been taken in Wardha.

If the thirteen other points are based on as weak a foundation as this (No. 13) is, surely there is no case against prohibition. And I make bold to say that the rest are no stronger.

I have picked out the thirteenth in the hope that my personal testimony may put the opponents on their guard against making statements they cannot substantiate. Opposition based on reason must always command respect. This one seems to me to lack that essential quality.

STARS over BANDRA

Announcing the Opening of

BANDRA TALKIES

The Directors and Managing Agents of Bandra Talkies Limited, take great pleasure to announce to the public of the Bombay Suburban District, that their New Talkie House along Ghodbunder Road, at Bandra is now completed and will be opened to-day with Warner Bros, million dollar film in glorious technicolour.

THE ADVENTURES OF "ROBIN HOOD"

GRAND OPENING MAY 14, 6-30 P. M.

ADMISSION BY INVITES ONLY

Opening Night 9-30 p.m. Show for the General Public.

Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays Matinee at 4 p.m. Sunday Morning At 10-30.

TRAGIC LOVE-QUARREL IN ZOO

LUCKNOW, May 10.

A love Quarrel between Majnun, the magnificent young tiger of the Lucknow Zoo, and his Mate Laila has ended fatally—for the Tiger.

A playful rap given by Laila with one of her steely paws broke her partner's skull and he succumbed to his injuries. His death removes the last of the tigers from the Zoo.

Broken heart has accounted for the death of the male Gibbon which expired a few days after the death of its spouse from stomach trouble.

The last obituary notice received from zoo relates to one of the pair of recently acquired llamas which died of heat exhaustion at Haldwani on its way to Naini Tal.—A. P.

SUBHAS APPEALS TO MAHATMA

"The Gulf Can Yet Be Bridged —And That Too By You"

(Continued From Page 22)

nation will mean a new phase in Congress politics which I want to avoid till the last.

With Pranams,
Yours affectionately,
Subhas.

P. S.—This letter is not exactly a reply to yours. I have just jotted down the points which were in my mind and which I wanted to convey to you.

Full Freedom Of Choice

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO SUBHAS

New Delhi, March 30.

My dear Subhas,

I have delayed my reply to your letter of 26th instant for the sake of having your reply to my wire. I got Sunil's wire last night. I have now got up before morning prayer time to write this reply.

Since you think that Pt. Pant's resolution was out of order and the clause relating to the Working Committee is clearly unconstitutional and 'ultra vires' your course is absolutely clear. Your choice of the Committee should be unfettered.

Your several questions on this head therefore do not need any answering.

Since we met in February, my opinion has become strengthened that where there are differences on fundamentals as we agreed there were, a composite Committee would be harmful. Assuming, therefore, that your policy has the backing of the majority of the A.I.C.C. you should have a Working Committee composed purely of those who believe in your policy.

Yes, I adhere to the view expressed by me at Segaon at our February meeting that I would not be guilty of being party to any self-suppression by you, as distinguished from voluntary self-effacement. Any subordination of a view which you may strongly hold as in the best interest of the country would be self-suppression. Therefore, if you are to function as President, your hands must be unfettered. The situation before the country admits of no middle course.

So far as the Gandhites (to use that wrong expression) are concerned, they will not obstruct you. They will help you where they can, they will abstain where they cannot. There should be no difficulty whatsoever, if they are in a minority. They may not suppress themselves, if they are clearly in a majority.

What worries me, however, is the fact that the Congress electorate is bogus and that, therefore, majority and minority lose their full meaning. Nevertheless till the Congress stable is cleansed, we have to manage with the instrument we have for the time being. The other thing worrying me is the terrible distrust among ourselves. Joint work is an impossibility where the workers distrust one another.

I think there is no other point in your letter that needs answering.

In all you do, may you be guided by God. Do be well quickly by obeying the doctors.—Love —Bapu

Jawahar's Remark Resented

BOSE'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

Jealgora, March 31.

My dear Mahatmaji,

I have been pondering over the various points in your letter of the 24th instant to me (from the train) and your letter to Sarat of the same date and over the situation in general. It is really unfortunate for me that I fell ill at such a critical time. But events have so moved in rapid succession that I have not had a chance of quick recovery. Besides, both before Tripuri and after, I have not been treated in certain influential quarters (there is no reference to you at all in this—let me make it clear) with the consideration that was due to me. But there is no reason for me to resign on account of my illness. As I stated in my letter of yesterday (my second letter to you) no President, to my knowledge, resigned when he was in prison even for a long period. It may be that I shall have to resign after all—but if that takes place, it will be due to quite different reasons.

I think I said in my second letter that though pressure was being brought to bear on me to resign, I was resisting.

My resignation would mean the beginning of a new phase in Congress politics which I want to avoid till the last. If we come to the parting of the ways, a bitter civil war will commence and whatever be the upshot of it—the Congress will be weakened for some time to come and the benefit will be reaped by the British Government. It is in your hands to save the Congress and the country from this calamity. People who are bitterly opposed for various reasons to Sardar Patel and his group, still have confidence in you and believe that you can take dispassionate and non-partisan view of things. To them you are a 'national' figure—above parties and groups—and you can, therefore, restore unity between the warring elements.

If for any reason that confidence is shaken—which God forbid—and you are regarded as a partisan, then God help us and the Congress!

There is no doubt that there is to-day a wide gulf between the two main parties (or blocs) in the Congress. But the gulf can yet be bridged—and that by you. I cannot say anything about the mentality of our political opponents—Tripuri has given us a very bad experience of them. But I can speak for our side. We are not vindictive and we do not nurse grievances. We are prepared to "forgive and forget"—as they say—and join hands once again for the sake of the common cause, viz., the political and economic emancipation of India.

When I talk of "our side", I exclude the official C.S.P. We discovered for the first time at Tripuri what a small following the official C.S.P. had. The C.S.P. has now split—the rank and file and several provincial branches having revolted against the official leaders, because of what is called their vacillating policy. A large section of the C.S.P. will move with us in future, in spite of what the top leadership may do. If you have any doubts on this score, you have only to wait and see.

The letter of my brother Sarat to you shows that he is feeling very bitter. This, I presume, is due largely to his experiences at Tripuri—because he had no such feeling when he left Calcutta for Tripuri. Naturally, he knows more about the happenings at Tripuri than I do—because he could move about freely, meet people and obtain information. But though I was confined to bed, I got enough information from several independent sources regarding the attitude of responsible circles politically opposed to us—to make me feel thoroughly sick of the whole affair. I may say further that when I left Tripuri, I felt such a loathing and disgust for Congress politics as I have not done for the last nineteen years. Thank God. I have got over that feeling now and have recovered my composure.

JAWAHAR'S REMARK

Jawahar in one of his letters (and possibly press statements) remarked that A.I.C.C. office had deteriorated under my presidentship. I resent that remark as unfair and unjust. He did not perhaps realise that in trying to damn me, he has damned Kripalaniji and the entire staff. The office is in the hands of the Secretary and his staff and if it deteriorates, it is they who are responsible for it. I am writing to Jawahar at length on this point. I am mentioning this to you because you have said something about the interim administration in your letter to Sarat. The only way in which we can help the office is to appoint a permanent Secretary at once even if there is delay in appointing the rest of the Working Committee. But if the Working Committee is going to be appointed soon, we need not appoint the General Secretary in advance.

I shall be grateful if you could let me know your reaction to Pant's resolution. You are in this advantageous position that you can take a dispassionate view of things—provided, of course, you get to know the whole story of Tripuri. Judging from the papers, most of the people who have seen you so far seem to belong to one school—namely, those who supported Pant's resolution. But that does not matter. You can easily assess things at their proper value, regardless of the persons who visit you.

You can easily imagine my own view of Pant's resolution. But my personal feelings do not matter so much. In public life we have often to subordinate personal feelings to public considerations. As I have said in a previous letter, whatever one may think of Pant's resolution from the purely constitutional point of view, since it has been passed by the Congress, I feel bound by it. Now, do you regard that resolution as one of no-confidence in me and do you feel that I should resign in consequence thereof? Your view in this matter will influence me considerably.

TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION

Perhaps you are aware that at Tripuri it was given out by those who were canvassing in support of Pant's resolution that telephonic conversation had taken place with Rajkot and that that resolution had your full support. A report to that effect appeared in the daily press also. It was further given out in private conversations that nothing short of that resolution in its entirety would satisfy either you or your orthodox followers Personally, I did not and do not believe in such reports, but they undoubtedly had their vote-catching value. When Pant's resolution was shown me for the first time by Sardar Patel, I suggested to him (Rajen Babu and Maulana Azad were also there at the time) that if certain changes were made, the resolution in the amended form would be passed by the Congress unanimously. The amended form of the resolution was also sent to Sardar Patel, but there was no response from his side. Their attitude seemed to be—not a word, not a comma, should be changed. I suppose Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has handed over to you the amended form of the resolution. If the object of Pant's Resolution was to reiterate faith in your principles and your leadership and guidance, that was provided in the amended resolution—but if the object was to avenge the result of the Presidential election, then, of course, the amended resolution did not suffice.

Personlly, I do not see how Pant's Resolution has enhanced your prestige, influence and authority, 135 votes were cast against you in the Subjects Committee and in the Open Session, whatever interested parties may say, my information from various independent sources is to the effect that in spite of the neutrality of the Congress Socialist party at least 800 votes, if not more, out of about 2200 were cast against you. And if the Congress Socialist Party had voted as they did in the Subjects Committee, then the resolution would have been defeated. In any case, the result of the voting would have been problematical. With slight changes in the resolution, not one vote would have been cast against the resolution and your leadership would have had the unanimous support of all Congressmen. Your prestige before the British Government and before the whole world would have gone up like a shot. Instead, your name and prestige were exploited by those who wanted to wreak vengeance on us. Consequently, instead of enhancing your prestige and influence they have dragged it down to an unimaginable depth—for the whole world now knows that though you or your followers managed to get a majority at Tripuri, there is in existence a powerful exposition. If matters are allowed to drift, this opposition is bound to gain in strength and in volume. What is the future of a party that is deprived of radical, youthful and progressive elements? The future is similar to that of the Liberal Party of Great Britain.

I have said enough to acquaint you with my reaction to Pant's Resolution. I shall now be grateful if you kindly let me know what your reaction is. Do you approve of Pant's resolution or would you rather have seen it passed unanimously in an amended form on the lines that we had suggested?

QUESTION OF PROGRAMME.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer in this letter—that is the question of our programme. I submitted my views to you on the 15th February at Wardha. What has happened since then has served to confirm my views to justify my prediction. For months, I have been telling friends that there would be a crisis in Europe in Spring which would continue till Summer. The international situation, as well as our own position at home, convinced me nearly 8 months ago that the time had come for us to force the issue of Purna Swaraj. Unfortunately for us and for the country, you do not share our optimism. You are obsessed with the idea of corruption within the Congress. Moreover the bogey of violence alarms you. Though I am at one with you in your determination to root out corruption within the Congress, I do not think that taking India as a whole, there is more corruption to-day than before and so far as violence is concerned, I feel sure there is far less of it to-day than before. Previously, Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces could have been regarded as the home of organized revolutionary vio

(Continued On Page 28)

Sir Purshotamdas Exposes Fallacy

"Indian Settlers Are Not Depressed Classes": Wire To Union Govt.

Sir Purshotam Thakurdas, Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following cable to Hon. the Minister of Interior, Cape Town:—

"With reference to your statement about origin and social status of South African Indians in this country, these cannot be compared to Depressed Classes as known in India. They are descendants of early emigrants drawn from our cultivator class who are, and have always been, good caste Hindus. As for those known as Depressed Classes civil and social disabilities have been abolished by legislation and special provision made throughout the country for their education, uplift and election to Legislature. The trend of your Segregation Legislation is directly opposed to current Indian conditions and sentiment. May I request you to take early opportunity of removing misconception among Parliament members and South African public on this score".

HE CAME FACE TO FACE WITH LOVE ..... BUT FOUND ONLY HATRED FOR THE TRAGEDY HE HAD CAUSED!.....

Most touching story of a young man who fell in love with a Hindu widow—who considered that love for her was a sin - - -!

WAS SHE RIGHT?
OR WAS IT SOCIETY THAT FORCED HER TO THINK LIKE THAT?

SEE 'BARIDIDI'

NEW THEATRES' Social Gem

A tense social Melodrama based on SARAT CHATTERJEE'S Famous Bengali Novel

Starring—
MOLINA
P. SANYAL, NAWAB,
Chandrabati, Menaka,
Jagdeesh, Nemo etc.,

Direction:
AMAR MULLIC

Music
P. MULLIC

DRAWING FULL HOUSES AT
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TIME: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

A Kapurchand Ltd. Release!

SILK MILL WORKERS DEMAND INCREMENT

Appeal To Govt. To Enquire Into Their Grievances

Mr. G. R. Taldeokar, General Secretary, Silk Mill Workers Union, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press:

These are the days of National awakening and the public rightly demand Swadeshi cloth whenever they go to the Kapad Bazars. But very few of them know exactly what is Swadeshi.

If we take for example the Swadeshi cloth prepared in Bombay Silk Mills out of artificial silk imported from Japan, we must consider whether it is really Swadeshi cloth. There are nearly 25 Artificial Silk Mills in Bombay in which more than 6,000 workers have been employed.

In order to put a check to the ever increasing unemployment in India every sensible person would wish the expansion of various industrial concerns throughout India as also one would welcome new avenues for starting new ventures. But there must be some check also to the profit extracting policy of the capitalists at the expense of the labour of the Indian workers.

What has happened in Bombay for the present that these Silk Millowners have been employing labour on a ridiculous low scale of wages telling them that the Silk Industry in Bombay was only recently started and they could not pay them those wages which are being paid to the cotton Mill workers.

Workers Grievances

The workers started their own Union—The Silk Mills Workers Union—on Janury 8 1939. The workers enlisted their names as members of this Union and hundreds of complaints of the Silk Workers were registered. The Union executives redressed several grievances of the workers through negotiations, but the major grievances are still to be redressed.

The problem of increment in their wages is a main problem. The different rat s are given in different mills for the same kind of work.

The Union is always prepared to co-operate with the owners in the matters of amicable settlement of any dispute between the workers and the Management. We always desire harmony and good will between the workers and the owners. In order to achieve this object the owers must come forward to standardise the wages in their mills according to the best interest of the silk workers. In order to show their sympathy and to do justice to the workers' demands, we shall be pleased if for the time being at least 25 per cent increment is given to the workers by the Silk Mill Owners. We shall welcome also the Committee if appointed by the Government, to enquire into the woes of the Silk workers and shall co-operate with the same most willingly.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a charge of accepting Satta bets Rahimatalli Nasiralli was convicted by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default, to suffer further seven weeks' R. I.

Another man—named Walii Mahammed Yacub was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or, in default to suffer seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

MAGISTRATE DECLINES TO FRAME CHARGE

A charge of defamation was framed against Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan M.L.A., by Mr. I. S. Haji on Friday noon, at the Mazagaon Police Court,, on a complaint filed by Gulam Hyder Zarifkhan, the crier of the Khairuddin Mosque at Parel.

The defamation was in respect of articles published in the "Daily Hilal", in September 1937, by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan as its Editor, Printer and Publisher.

The Magistrate declined to frame charge against the accused in respect of Sec. 153, with intent to provoke riots, as prayed for by the complainant.

Mr. Musaji Patel, M.L.A., appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Joachim Alva, (Advocate) appeared for the accused.

WHAT COULD A BLIND MAN SEE IN THE WORLD?

—Mohan was blind and he was sorry for his blindness!....
But when he REALLY could see the world, he was sorrier....!

WAS IT THEN NOT
'The KICK'
'The KICK'
'The KICK'
of Fate?

SEE
Director KARDAR'S
ART AT HIS BEST

Starring:
MADHURI, KUMAR, CHARLIE,
LALA YAKUB, Miss WAHIDAN,
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RAM MARATHE, ETC.

Shree RANJIT
Movietone's Surging Social Story of Human appeal
in
SECOND
Successful Week at
West End
Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-25

New Party In Congress

Bombay Move To Organise Those Who Have Living Faith In Gandhism"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new party inside the Congress, having as its objects to bring together into an efficient working organisation of all those who have living faith in the Gandhian political philosophy is in the process of formation in the city of Bombay.

The final touches to party programme were given yesterday at a meeting held at the Congress House when 40 Congressmen were present.

The prime movers of the party are Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. S. K. Patil and after two months of spade work, 40 Congressmen of the City have, it appears, have joined the new move. The new organisation will be known by any one of the following three names: Gandhian Friends' Circle, Gandhiwadi Mandal or Ahimsawadi Mandal.

A circular signed by Mr. S. K. Patil, was sent round to several Congressmen to meet yesterday evening at Congress House.

The Circular, among other things states that its object is "To bring together into an efficient working organisation all those who have a living faith in the Gandhian political philosophy and particularly in its two cardinal principles, namely truth and non-violence.

This organisation should be confined only to the City of Bombay."

Membership of this organisation shall be confined to those:

(a) Who are primary members of any of the District Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

(b) Who are habitual wearers of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar at least for a period of three years, before applying for membership.

(c) Who believe and are prepared to follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress organisation.

(d) Who are not members of any other party or organisation within the Congress.

(e) Who will obey the discipline of the organisation and shall withdraw from it whenever asked to do so by a competent authority.

Every member of the organisation will have to pay a monthly subscription of not less than 4 annas and it will have a leader, a deputy leader, a secretary and a treasurer and a governing Council.

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta M. L. A. Delhi Ghanshyam Singh Gupta Speaker C. P. Assembly Prof. Suchakar and Gangaprasad Upadhya met Mahatma Gandhi at Cheoki station on 10th instant while he was on his way from Benares to Rajkot. The deputation placed before Gandhiji several matters connected with Hyderabad Satyagraha including maltreatment alleged to have been meted to Satyagraha prisoners in Hyderabad jails. They also told Gandhiji about exemplary behaviour of Satyagrahis.

LONDON, May 13

The Government scheme for the proposed amalgamation of Imperial Airways and the British Airways was outlined in the House of Commons by Sir Kingsley Wood.

BHOPAL COTTON IMPROVEMENT

Fine Type Of Malvi Seeds Being Distributed

BHOPAL, May 11.

The Government of Bhopal has instituted an intensive campaign to regenerate the fine Malvi cotton plant which at one time was famed throughout India for the superior cloth which it produced.

During the last 20 to 30 years this cotton has rapidly deteriorated and can now be used only for the production of the coarsest cloth.

As the nucleus of its regeneration scheme, the Government has established two demonstration farms, one in each of the two main cotton tracts of the State. On these farms the finest type of Malvi is grown and the seed is to be distributed to the agriculturists. This improved cotton, with a staple length of 24.6 mms., gives an average yield of well over 150 lb. per acre, compared with the 80 lb. yield of the present degenerate crop.

In the coming season Rs. 10,000 worth of seed is to be distributed and this amount is expected to be doubled in the following season. Fertilizers will be provided with the seed where necessary.

At the beginning, the distribution of seed will be done with the aim of convincing the cultivators of the advantage of sowing the improved variety. The cultivators will be asked to sow the improved seed alongside an equal quantity of their own and to compare the results at the end of the season. It will take only one season, it is believed, to win the cultivator over to the improved variety.

REMOVE BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY

Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union's Appeal To Govt.

The Secretary of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union writes:—

The annual General Body meeting of the above Union was held on Sunday last in the office of the Union under the Presidentship of Mr. B. S. Ware. Mr. Wankaner, the General Secretary first read the report and then Mr. Modak the Treasure, submitted the accounts. Both these were duly passed by the General Body. The following persons were then elected as office bearers for the Union for the coming years:—

President: Mr. D. R. Modak; Vice President: Mr. Sirajuddin; General Secretaries: Mr. S. G. Wankankar; Jt. Secretaries: Messrs. V. R. Birdokar, G. G. Rajarshi and S. D. Panchol; Theasurer Mr. D. G. Limaye; Members: Messrs. Pednekar Kale, SavanPt, Ware, Lotankar, Pangarkar, Nagvekar, Khardikar, Dhole and Narvekar.

The meeting also passed the following resolutions:—

Requesting and urging the Government to apply the payment of Wages Act more strictly.

To bring all Printing Presses under the Indian Factories Act.

To extend the Provisions of Shop-assistants' Bill to all the Presses which do not come under the Factory Act.

Appointing Committee of Messrs. B. T. Ranadive, Wankankar, Modak, Ware, Sihnde, to go in a deputation to the Premier and the cabinet regarding Resolution No. 3.

Protesting against the Trade Dispute Bill

Requesting the Government to remove the ban on the comunist party.

Congratulating the Chinese for their heroic struggle against Japan

Giving full support to the comrades who are on strike at Digboy in Assam.

Opposing the coming Imperialist War.

Deploring the action of certain comrades in starting separate unions in certain presses which is against the interests of the working class movement and requesting also such unions to join the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union and thus strengthen the movement of the press workers, also a committee was appointed to take necessary steps in this direction.

After an appeal from President to all comrades to join the Indian National Congress, the meeting terminated.

Tragic Death Of Parsi Lady

Late F. E. Dinshaw's Daughter Killed While Cycling At Worli

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Little knowing that death awaited her at the next corner Miss Maneckbai Dinshaw, the 17-year old daughter of the late Parsi financier Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, met with a tragic end while riding a bicycle along the Worli Reclamation Road.

It appears that Miss Maneckbai and a servant, went for an airing in the early morning and after awhile when the dawn had well set in the unfortunate cyclist made for home with her escort. Almost immediately after death claimed Miss Maneckbai in a very cruel and gruesome form.

The unfortunate young lady riding along the highway encountered a hapless beggar crossing her path. In trying to avoid him she swerved to the side and jammed on the brakes. The cycle skidded and she was overthrown violently on the kerb, her head striking the stones.

The impact was so terrible that the skull was severely fractured.

The servant immediately ran for help.

Eventually the dying girl was removed to the residence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road, where medical aid was hastily summoned. The assistance of the doctors however was of little assistance. The case was found to be hopeless and death occurred at 7-30.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased to-day. A butler of Readymoney House gave evidence that he accompanied Miss Dinshaw for an outing. They left Readymoney House at 6-30 a.m. and having gone to New Worli were returning home. After they passed a bridge they saw a Mohamedan going on a bicycle in the same direction. The deceased was behind him. Suddenly a mendicant came limping right across her way. She tried to save him from injury and just turned her bicycle a little. The bicycle struck the man, she lost her balance and fell down sustaining severe injuries on her head. The witness brought her home in a car which he found standing on the Road.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death "caused by fracture of the base of skull due to accidental fall from her bicycle."

Mass Imprisonment In Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, May 13.

Vedavrat Vanaprasta, fifth "Dictator" of the Aryan Satyagraha at Hyderabad who was arrested with 513 Satyagrahis on May 5 last, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Nanded. The 513 Satyagrahis were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.—United Press

HINDUSTANI COMMITTEE

Rajen Babu Presides Over Meeting

PATNA, May 12.

The Hindustani Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar met in the Patna College. In the absence of the Chairman, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

It is understood the Hindi and Urdu readers for the eighth and ninth standards of high schools, submitted by various authors were considered and selection made.

Matters regarding the framing of technical words in Hindustani were also discussed at the meeting.—United Press

LUCKNOW, May 11.—Donations to the U. P. Flood Relief Fund as announced in the 28th list amount to Rs. 707-3-0. The grand total of collections is now Rs. 2,82,662-4-9.

LAST DAY

OF

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE

SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION

YOUR LAST CHANCE

TO SEE

THE MOST UNIQUE

EXHIBITION

BOMBAY EVER HAD

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HOW MOVIE PICTURES ARE MADE

THE GLOBE OF DEATH

THE ONE AND ONLY JACK COX IN THE SENSATIONAL SMOKE AND FIRE DIVE

THE MOTOR CYCLE JUMP AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS NOT FORGETTING

Brindaban Tea Garden With Ball room dancing and cabaret—both Indian and English

Prizes for spot baloon and walta Competition

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TO-DAY SHRI RANJIT MOVIETONE

See your favourite stars broadcast in front of you. An opportunity to obtain their autographs!

Admission to Exhibition
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Location.
BEHIND CHURCHGATE STATION
From 5 p.m. to 12 Mid-Night.)

"Right of Admission Reserved"

Why Not An Ultimatum Just Now?

Subhas Optimistic Of Congress Victory

(Continued From Page 25)

lence. To-day there is much more of the spirit of non-violence there. And speaking for Bengal, I can say with full authority that the Province was never more non-violent during the last 30 years than to-day. For these and other reasons we should lose no time in placing our National Demand before the British Government in the form of an ultimatum.

The idea of an ultimatum does not appeal to you or to Pandit Jawaharlal. But in all your public life, you have given any number of ultimata to the authorities and have advanced the public cause thereby. The other day at Rajkot you did the same thing. What objection can there be, therefore, to submitting our National Demand in the form of an ultimatum? If you do so and prepare for the coming struggle simultaneously, I am sure that we shall be able to win "Purna Swaraj" very soon. The British Government will either respond to our demand without a fight—or, if the struggle does take place, in our present circumstances, it cannot be a long-drawn one.

I am so confident and so optimistic on this point that I fell that if we take courage in both hands and go ahead, we shall have Swaraj inside of 18 months at the most.

I feel so strongly on this point that I am prepared to make any sacrifice in this connection. If you take up the struggle, I shall most gladly help to the best of my ability. If you feel that the Congress will be able to fight better with another president I shall gladly step aside. If you feel that the Congress will be able to fight more effectively with a Working Committee of your choice, I shall gladly fall in line with your wishes. All that I want is that you and the Congress should in this critical hour stand up and resume the struggle for Swaraj. If self-effacement will further the national cause, I assure you most solemnly that I am prepared to efface myself completely. I think I love my country sufficiently to be able to do this.

WHY FIGHT IN RAJKOT ALONE?

Pardon me for saying that the way you have been recently conducting the States' people's struggle, does not appeal to me. You risked your precious and valuable life for Rajkot and while fighting for the Rajkot people, you suspended the struggle in all other States. Why should you do so? There are six hundred and odd States in India and, among them, Rajkot is a tiny one. It would not be an exaggeration to call the Rajkot struggle a flea-bite. Why should we not fight simultaneously all over the country and have a comprehensive plan for the purpose? This is what millions of your countrymen think, though, out of personal reverence for you, they may not say so openly.

In conclusion, I may say that many people like myself cannot enthuse over the terms of the Rajkot settlement. We, as well as the Nationalist Press, have called it a great victory—but how much have we gained? Sir Maurice Gwyer is neither our man nor is he is independent agent. He is a Government man. What point is there in making him the umpire? We are hoping that his verdict will be in our favour. But supposing he declares against us, what will be our position? Moreover, Sir Maurice Gwyer is a part and parcel of the Federal Scheme we have resolved to reject. In the case of a conflict with the British Government, if we decide to have a High Court Judge or a Sessions Judge as umpire, we can always have a settlement with the British Government. But what shall we gain from such a settlement?

WHY WAIT IN DELHI?

Further, there are many people who fail to understand why after the interview with the Viceroy, you should be waiting in Delhi. Perhaps, in view of your weak health, a rest was necessary before undertaking another long journey. But to the British Government and its supporters, it may appear as if you are attaching too much importance to the Federal Chief Justice and thereby enhancing his prestige.

My letter has become too long so I must stop here. If I have said anything which appears to you to be erroneous, I hope you will pardon me. I know you always like people to speak frankly and openly. That is what has emboldened me in writing this frank and long letter.

I have been progressing steadily though slowly. I do hope this will find you better and your blood pressure much lower.

With respectful pranams,

Yours affectionately,

SUBHAS."

CHOSE YOUR OWN CABINET

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO BOSE

Birla House,
New Delhi, 2-4-1939.

My dear Subhas,

I have yours of 31st March as also the previous one. You are quite frank and I like your letters for the clear enunciation of your views.

The views you express seem to me to be so diametrically opposed to those of the others and my own that I do not see any possibility of bridging them. I think that each school of thought should be able to put forth its views before the country without any mixture. And if this is honestly done, I do not see why there should be any bitterness ending in civil war.

What is wrong is not the differences between us but loss of mutual respect and trust. This will be remedied by time which is the best healer. If there is real non-violence in us, there can be no civil war, much less bitterness.

Taking all things into consideration, I am of opinion that you should at once form your own Cabinet fully representing your views, formulate your programme definitely and put it before the forthcoming A.I.C.C. If the Committee accepts the programme, all will be plain-sailing and you should be enabled to prosecute it unhampered by the minority. If on the other hand, your programme is not accepted, you should resign and let the Committee choose its President. And you will be free to educate the country along your own lines. I tender this advice irrespective of Pandit Pant's resolution.

Now for your questions. When Pandit Pant's resolution was produced, I was on my bed. Mathuradas who happened to be in Rajkot that day one morning brought me the message that there was to be a resolution expressing confidence in the old horses. I had not the text before me. I said it would be good so far as it went, for I had been told at Segaon that your election was not so much confidence in you as censure of the old horses, especially the Sardar. After this, I saw the actual text only in Allahabad when I went to see the Maulana Saheb.

My prestige does not count. It has not independent value of its own. When my motive is suspected or my policy or programme rejected by the country, the prestige must go. India will rise or fall by the quality of the sum total of the acts of her many millions. Individuals however high they may be are of no account, except in so far as they represent the many millions. Therefore let us rule it out of consideration.

I wholly dissent from your view that the country has been never so non-violent as now. I smell violence in the air I breathe. But the violence has put on a subtle form. Our mutual distrust is a bad form of violence. The widening gulf between Hindus and Mussalmans points to the same thing. I can give further illustrations.

We seem to differ as to the amount of corruption in the Congress. My impression is that it is on the increase. I have been pleading for the past many months for a thorough scrutiny.

In these circumstances I see no atmosphere of non-violent mass action. And ultimatum without effective sanction is worse than useless.

But as I have told you, I am an old man perhaps growing timid and over cautious and you have youth before you and reckless optimism born of youth. I hope you are right and I am wrong. I have the firm belief that the Congress as it is today cannot deliver the goods, cannot offer civil disobedience worth the name. Therefore if your prognosis is right, I am a backnumber and played out as the generalissimo of Satyagraha.

I am glad you have mentioned the little Rajkot affair. It brings into prominent relief the different angles from which we look at things. I have nothing to repent of in the steps I have taken in connection with it. I feel that it has great national importance. I have not stopped civil disobedience in the other States for the sake of Rajkot. But Rajkot opened my eyes, it showed me the way. I am not in Delhi for my health. I am relunctantly in Delhi awaiting the Chief Justice's decision. I hold it to be my duty to be in Delhi till the steps to be taken in due fulfilment of the Viceroy's declaration in his last wire to me are finally taken. I may not run any risk. If I invited the Paramount Power to do it duty. I was bound to be in Delhi to see that the duty was fully performed. I saw nothing wrong in the Chief Justice being appointed the interpreter of the document whose meaning was put in doubt by the Thakore Saheb. By the way, Sir Maurice examines the document not in his capacity as Chief Justice but as a trained jurist trusted by the Viceroy. By accepting the Viceroy's nominee as judge, I fancy I have shown both wisdom and grace, and what is more important, I have increased the Viceregal responsibility in the matter.

Though we nave discussed sharp differences of opinion between us. I am quite sure that our private relations will not suffer in the least. If they are from the heart, as I believe they are, they will bear the strain of these differences. Love.—Bapu

Homogeneous Cabinet, No Good

BOSE'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

JEALGORA April 6.

My dear Mahatmaji,

In one of your letters to Mejdada, my brother Sarat, you suggested a heart-to-heart talk between the leaders of both parties, with a view to clearing the ground for united action in future. I think, it is a magnificent idea and I am fully prepared to do my best in this matter regardless of what has happened in the past. Will you kindly let me know if you would like me to do anything in this behalf and if so, what? Personally, I feel that your influence and personality could achieve much in this endeavour to bring about unity. Will you not make one last supreme effort to bring everybody together, before we give up all hope of unity? I would beg of you once again to remember in what light the country still regards you. You are not a partisan and people, therefore, sitll look up to you to bring together all the warring elements.

"COUNSEL FOR DESPAIR"

I have been pondering deeply over the advice you have given me regarding the formation of the Working Committee. I feel that your advice is the counsel for despair. It destroys all hope of unity. It will not save the Congress from a split—on the contrary, it will make the path safe for such a contingency. To advise a homogeneous cabinet in the present circumstances will mean advising the parties to part company now. Is that not a terrible responsibility? Do you feel quite sure that joint work is impossible? On our side we do not think so. We are prepared to do our best to "forgive and forget" and join hands for the sake of common cause and we can look up to you to bring about an honourable compromise. I have already written and spoken to you that the composition of the Congress being what it is—and there being no possibility. in the immediate future of any remarkable change, the best course would be to have a composite cabinet, in which all the groups would be represented as far as possible.

I understand that you are against this idea of a Composite Cabinet. Is your opposition due to grounds of principle (viz. joint work is impossible in your view) or is it because you feel that the "Gandhiites" (I am using this expression in the absence of anything better and you will please pardon me for doing so) should have a larger representation on the Cabinet? In the latter case, please let me know, so that I may have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter. In the former case, please reconsider the advice you have already tendered in the light of what I am submitting in this letter. At Haripura, when I suggested inviting the Socialists to serve on the Cabinet, you told me distinctly that you were in favour of my doing so. Has the situation changed so materially since then as to induce you to insist on a homogeneous Cabinet?

You have referred in your letters to the two parties being so "diametrically opposed." You have not amplified the point, and it is not clear if the opposition you refer to is based on programme or on personal relations. Personal relations are in my view, a passing phenomenon. We may quarrel and fight, but we can also shake hands and make up our differences. Take for instance, the Swarajist episode in recent Con-

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Battle Over Cabinet Personnel

Form Your Cabinet, Formulate Programme And Take Verdict Of A. I. C. C., Says Mahatma

(Continued From Page 28)

gress history. As far as I am aware, after a period of opposition, the relations between Deshbandhu and Pandit Motilalji with yourself became as sweet as humanly possible.

WHERE DO WE DIFFER?

If you think that your opposition is based on programme etc., rather than on personal considerations, I should like very much to have your view in this matter. Wherein do you think that our programmes differ, and that too so fundamentally, that joint action is not possible? I know that we have certain differences—but as I wrote to my ex-colleagues of the Working Committee in reply to their letter of resignation, our points of agreement are, in my view more numerous than our points of difference. I still adhere to this view—Tripuri notwithstanding.

You have said in one of your letters in connection with my idea of an ultimatum on the issue of Swaraj that there is no atmosphere for non-violent mass action. But did you not have non-violent mass action in Rajkot? Are you not having it in some other States also? These States' people are comparatively untrained in the practice of Satyagraha. We in British India can claim more experience and training—comparatively speaking at least. If the States people can be permitted to resort to Satyagraha in their struggle for civil liberty and responsible Government, why not we of British India?

Now take the National Demand resolution passed at the Tripuri Congress with the support of the Gandhiites. Though it has beautifully vague phrases and several pious platitudes, it has, in a certain sense, much in common with my idea of an ultimatum and preparing for the coming struggle. Now, do you approve of this resolution? If you do, then why cannot you go a step further and accept my plan?

ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

I shall now come to Pandit Pant's resolution. The important part of it (last portion, I mean) contains two points. Firstly, the Working Committee must command your confidence—implicit confidence. Secondly, it must be formed in accordance with your wishes. If you advise a homogeneous Cabinet and such a cabinet is formed, one could perhaps say that it has been formed "in accordance with your wishes." But could it be claimed that it commands your confidence? Will it be open to me to get up at the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and tell the members that you have advised the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet and that the new Cabinet Commands your confidence? On the other hand, if you advise the formation of a Cabinet which does not command your confidence, will you be giving effect to the Pant resolution, will you be doing the right thing, from your point of view? I would beg of you to consider this aspect of the question. If you take cognisance of the Pant resolution, you will not only have to communicate your wishes regarding the new Working Committee, but you will at the same time, have to advise the formation of such a Committee as will command your confidence.

You have not yet said anything as to the merits of the Pant resolution. Do you approve of it? Or would you rather have had a unanimously passed resolution, more or less on the lines suggested by us—which would reiterate faith in your principles and confidence in your guidance, without the controversial clauses? Then, again, what is the President's position regarding appointing the Working Committee after this resolution was passed? I am again asking this question because the present constitution is practically your handiwork and your opinion in this matter will carry great weight with me.

IS IT NO-CONFIDENCE.

There is another question in this connection which I have been asking you. Do you regard this resolution as one of no-confidence in me? If so, I shall resign at once and that too unconditionally. Some papers have criticised this question of mine in my press-statement on the ground that I should decide for myself what the significance of the resolution is. I have sense enough to give my own interpretation, but, there are occasions when personal interpretations should not be one's sole guide. Speaking quite frankly, I feel that my stand has been justified by the result of the Presidential election. I have now no desire whatsoever to stick to office for one day, unless I can thereby advance the public cause as I understand it. The hesitation or the delay that has arisen on my side is because it is not so easy to decide. Among my supporters there are two schools of thought—one holding that I should break off negotiations at once, as being hopeless effort, and tender my resignation. The latter have been bringing great pressure to bear on me, but I am resisting. I want to be clear before my own conscience that I have striven till the last to preserve unity within our ranks. Moreover, I know what my resignation will mean in the present circumstances and what its consequences will be. I should add here that the first school—viz. those who want me to exhaust all possibility of a compromise—believe that you will be able to take a thoroughly non-partisan view of things and thereby bring the two parties together.

I must explain further why I say that I shall resign automatically if you feel that Pant's resolution signifies no-confidence. You know very well that I do not follow you blindly in all that you say or believe, as so many of my countrymen do. Why then should I resign if you opine that the resolution signifies no-confidence? The reason is plain and simple. I feel it as galling to my conscience to hold on to office, if the greatest personality in India today feels—though he may not say so openly—that the passing of the resolution should automatically have brought in my resignation. This attitude is perhaps dictated more by personal regard for you and your opinion in this matter.

Perhaps, as some papers suggest, you have an idea that the Old Guard should be put back into office. In that event I would beg of you to come back to active politics, become a four-anna Congress member and assume direct charge of the Working Committee. Pardon me for saying so and I say this without meaning offence to anybody—there is a world of difference between yourself and your lieutenants, even your chosen lieutenants. There are people who will do anything for you—but for them. Will you believe me when I say that at the Presidential election even some Gandhiites in several provinces voted for me, against the direction of the Old Guard? If your personality is not dragged into the picture, I shall continue to have their support—the Old Guard notwithstanding. At Tripuri the Old Guard cleverly dropped out of the picture and more cleverly pitted me against you. (But there was no quarrel between yourself and myself). Afterwards they said that Tripuri was a great victory for them and a defeat for me. The fact of the matter is that it was neither a victory for them nor a defeat for me. It was a victory for you (without any cause for a fight with you at all) but a Pyrrhic victory—a victory purchased by a certain loss of prestige.

But I am disgressing. I wanted to appeal to you to come forward and directly and openly conduct the affairs of the Congress. This will simplify matters. Much of the opposition against the Old Guard—and opposition there certainly is—will automatically vanish.

OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

If you cannot do this, then I have an alternative suggestion to make. Please resume the national struggle for Independence as we have been demanding and begin by delivering the ultimatum to the British Government. In that event, we shall all gladly retire from our official positions—If you so desire. We shall gladly hand over these positions to whomsoever you like or trust. But only on one condition—the fight for Independence must be resumed. People like myself feel that to-day we have an opportunity which is rare in the life-time of a nation. For that reason we are prepared to make any sacrifice that will help the resumption of the fight.

If till the last you insist that a composite Cabinet is unworkable and a homogeneous Cabinet is the only alternative before us and if you want me to form a Cabinet of my choice, I would earnestly request you to give me your vote of confidence till the next Congress. If in the meantime, we fail to justify ourselves by our service and suffering, we shall stand condemned before the Congress and we shall naturally and quite properly be kicked out of office. Your vote of confidence will mean the vote of confidence of the A.I.C.C. in the present circumstances. If you do not give us your vote of confidence but at the same time ask us to form a homogeneous Cabinet—you will not be giving effect to Pant's resolution.

Once again I would beg of you to let me know if your opposition to a composite Cabinet is due to considerations of principle or to the fact that you would like the Old Guard to have a larger representation on the Cabinet than I suggested in my first letter to you, dated the 25th March.

Before I close this letter I shall refer to one or two personal things. You have remarked in one letter that you hope that whatever happens, "our private relations will not suffer." I cherish this hope with all my heart. May I say in this connection that if there is anything in life on which I pride myself, it is this that that I am the son of a gentleman and as such am a gentleman. Deshbandhu Das often used to tell us—"Life is larger than politics." That lesson I have learnt from him. I shall not remain in the political field one single day if by doing so I shall fall from the standards of gentlemanliness which are so deeply ingrained in my mind from infancy and which I feel are in my very blood. I have no means of knowing how you view me as a man—in a way, you have seen so little of me. And my political opponents have carried so many tales against me to you. In recent months I have come to know that for the last few months I have been the victim of subtle but sinister propaganda carried on against me from mouth to mouth. I would have brought this matter to your notice long ago, but I could not get sufficient tangible evidence of what was being said and by whom. Latterly, I have come to know much as to what has been said, though I am still in the dark as to who exactly the propagandists are.

Once again I have digressed. In a letter you expressed the hope that in whatever I did, I would "be guided by God." Believe me, Mahatmaji, all these days I have been praying for only one thing—viz. for light as to the path that would be best for my country and my country's freedom. I have asked for strength and inspiration to completely efface myself—should the need and occasion arise. It is my firm conviction that a nation can live, only if the individuals composing it be ready to die for its sake whenever it is necessary. This moral (or spiritual) "harakiri" is not an easy thing. But may God grant me the strength to face it whenever the country's interest demand it.

I hope you will maintain your improvement. I am progressing steadily.

With respectful pranams,

Yours affectionately,

SUBHAS.

Alternative Proposals

SUBHA'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

Jealgora—10th April '39.

My Dear Mahatmaji,

Apart from telegrams and short letters, I have so far addressed four important letters to you—dated the 25th March (posted on the 26th), 29th March, 31st March and 6th April—dealing with Congress affairs in general and the formation of the Working Committee in particular. I am sorry that the correspondence has been so prolonged and I wish I could have said everything in one long letter.

Re: Corruption and Violence. If I have understood you correctly, you are opposed to the idea of an ultimatum and early resumption of the national struggle because you feel that there is too much of corruption and the spirit of violence among us. We have been discussing the question of corruption in the Working Committee for several months, and I think we are in general agreement on this question—with this difference that I do not think that there is so much of it that we are incapacitated for an early struggle for Purna Swaraj. On the contrary, the longer we shall drift along the path of constitutionalism and the longer our people have a taste of the loaves and fishes of office—the greater will be the possibility of corruption increasing. Further, I may say that I have some personal knowledge of political parties in Europe to-day and I may claim without any fear of contradiction that judged from the ethical point of view, we are in no way inferior to them and perhaps we are superior in some respects. The spectre of corruption does not therefore appeal me. Moreover, a call for further sacrifice and suffering in the cause of the country's freedom will be the best antidote to corruption and will incidentally expose to the public eye any corrupt persons who may have crept into or gained ascendancy within

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Subhas Invitation To Mahatma

Come Forward; Directly And Openly Conduct Affairs Of Congress

(Continued From Page 29)

—our own ranks. To an analogy, history furnishes instances of astute statesmen launching on a fight with external enemies in order to ward off enemies at home.

Re: the existence of the spirit of violence. I share to my previous statement.

Re. Pandit Pant's Resolution: Re. Pandit Pant's resolution, I wanted to know whether you approve of the form in which the resolution was moved by Pandit Govind Ballav Pant and finally passed or whether you would have preferred an amended form. more or less on the lines suggested by us, which would have been unanimously passed. I should also like to know whether you regard the resolution as a vote of no-confidence in me.

Re: Congress Socialist party: The remarks in my letter of the 31st March about the Congress Socialist Party were made under the impression I gathered from reports and speculations in the press at the time. The impression I gathered was that the official leaders of the C.S.P. would continue in their policy of vacillation which might lead to their launching on a new policy in future viz. supporting the old Guard. I thought that that might mislead you into thinking that the entire C.S.P. would "cross the floor" and be at the disposal of the old Guard. Consequently, I wanted to tell you that a large section of the C.S.P. would move with us, in spite of what the top leadership might do. I could say this, because I had heard of the effect of the leaders' neutrality policy at Tripuri on their followers. Some provinces had revolted as also the rank and file many of whom had obeyed the leaders' whip, only under moral coercion or out of a sense of discipline. Subsequently to my writing to you the information that has reached me does not warrant the impression that I gathered from the press about the future policy of the official leaders of the C.S.P. and in that event, the question of a split within the party need not arise at all.

Homogeneous vs. Composite Cabinet. I have carefully perused and considered your arguments in this connection but I remain unconvinced so far. Perhaps you have other arguments also which might help to convince Me. Your main point is that we differ so much on fundamentals that joint action is impossible. At the Haripura Congress you were of the same view as ourselves, and till the eve of the Presidential election, joint action was possible. What has happened since then to render it impossible? And what, in your view, are our differences on fundamentals?

I should also like to know whether your objection to a composite cabinet is based solely on grounds of principle or also on the fifty-fifty proportion which I suggested in my first letter to you, dated the 25th March. I suggested in that letter that I may suggest seven names and Sardar Patel seven, for your approval. But it is equally possible for you to suggest all the fourteen names, if you accept the above proportion. In case you do not accept that proportion and that is a stumbling-block in the way of our having an agreed composite cabinet, you may kindly let me know, so that I may have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter.

Advice to Shri Sarat Bose: You wrote in your letter to my brother on the 24th March as follows:—"I therefore suggest either a meeting of all of you so that you can pour out your hearts to one another and come to an understanding or if the poison has gone too deep to be eradicated, etc., etc." You have not persued this line in your subsequent letters. I have written to you more than once that on our side we are fully prepared to make a supreme effort to restore unity within the ranks of the Congress. I have said, further, that on our side there are plenty of people, including myself, who do not regard you as a partisan and who look up to you to bring together the warring elements. I may go further and say that there is no reason why you should regard only the Old Guard and their followers as Gandhi-ites. You may regard the whole Congress as Gandhi-ite, if only you accommodate some of our ideas and plans.

My alternative suggestions:

(a) My first suggestion is that steps be taken to resume our fight for Independence. In that event, you can demand from us any sacrifice that you consider necessary, including the surrender of all official positions that we may now have. We pledge our unconditional support in the event of the fight being resumed.

(b) should you maintain that it is not possible to resume the struggle and should you like to instal the Old Guard in office—I would suggest your becoming a four-anna Congress member and assuming direct charge of the Working Committee. That would obviate several difficulties which are bound to continue if you merely put the Old Guard in office again, keeping yourself out of the picture.

(c) Should this suggestion be also unacceptable to you and you persist in advising me to form a homegeneous cabinet, then I would request you to give me your vote of confidence till the next Congress. Your vote of confidence will ensure the support of your "orthodox" followers in the A.I.C.C. Thereby a split will be avoided and smooth working will be rendered possible. In this connection, I have humbly reminded you in my last letter of the 6th April that under Pandit Pant's resolution the Working Committee has not only to be formed in accordance with your wishes, but it must be so formed as to enjoy your implicit confidence. Once you take cognisance of this resolution, it is not open to you to advise the formation of a Working Committee which does not enjoy your implicit confidence.

(d) Should you reject all the three suggestions, the only course left open will be for you to take the full responsibility of forming the Working Committee leaving it me to determine my future course of action when you have announced your decision.

In conclusion, I must, say that I was greatly disappointed when I got your telegrams from Delhi just before you suddenly left for Rajkot on the 7th instant.

In am so sorry that Rajkot has taken you away. I can only hope that what will be a blessing for Rajkot may not prove to be a tragedy for the Congress. If Rajkot had not taken you away suddenly in February, the history of the Tripuri Congress would have been written differently. You had the power to save the situation, but you were not available, inspite of repeated requests from the Reception Committee and myself. In fact, though the whole country naturally and spontaneously rallied round you when you sent the ultimatum to the Thakore Sahib ,a large section of your countrymen thought and still think that you could have postponed the Rajkot struggle by a few weeks without doing any harm to the cause of the Rajkot State people.

(Regarding the award of Sir Maurice Gwyer I would like to draw your attention to the fact that he signed it not in his personal capacity, but as the Chief Justice of India).

With Pranams.

Yours affectionately,

Subhas.

I Cannot Impose A Cabinet

MAHATAMA'S LETTER TO SUBHAS

RAJKOT, 10-4-39.

My dear Subhas,

Your letter of 6th instant has been redirected here.

I suggested a meeting of the foes to have it out among themselves without any reservation. But so much has happened since that I do not know if it is worth while. They will only answer at one another and bitterness will become more bitter. The gulf is too wide, suspicions too deep. I see no way of closing the ranks. The only way seems to me to recognise the differences and let each group work in its own manner.

I feel myself utterly incompetent to bring the warring elements together for joint work. I should hope that they can work out their policies with becoming dignity. If they do so it will be well with the country.

Pandit Pant's resolution I cannot interpret. The more I study it the more I dislike it. The framers meant well. But it does not answer the present difficulty. You should therefore, give it your own interpretation and act accordingly without the slightest hesitation.

I cannot, will not impose a cabinet on you. You must not have one imposed on you, nor can I guarantee approval by A.I.C.C. of your Cabinet, and policy. It would amount to suppression. Let the members exercise their own judgment. If you do not get the vote, lead the opposition till you have converted the majority.

Do you not know that I have stopped C.D. wherever I have influence? Travancore and Jaipur are glaring examples. Even Rajkot I had stopped before I came here. I repeat that I breathe violence in the air. I see no atmosphere for non-violent action. Is not the lesson of Ramdrug enough for you? In my opinion it has done immense injury to the cause. It was, so far as I can see, premeditated. Congressmen are responsible for it as they were in Ranpur of Orissa. Do you not see that we two honestly see the same thing differently and even draw opposite conclusions? How can we meet on the political platform? Let us agree to differ there and let us meet on the social, moral and municipal platforms. I cannot add the economic, for we have discovered our differences on that platform also.

My conviction is that working along our lines, in our own way we shall serve the country better than the different groups seeking to work a common policy and common programme forced out of irreconcilable elements.

I forget one thing. Nobody put me up against you. What I told you in Segaon was based on my own personal observations. You are wrong if you think that you have a single personal enemy among the Old Guard.—Love.—Bapu.

Let A. I. C. C. Do It—

In the course of another letter from Jealgora to Mahatma Gandhi, dated April 13, Subhas says:—

"RAJKOT HAS TAKEN POSSESSION OF YOU"

Rajen Babu very kindly paid me a visit on the 6th instant. We discussed labour questions of common interest and then turned to Congress affairs. By the time Rajen Babu came, I was feeling like making a desperate attempt to meet you, regardless of medical advice, hoping that it might bring us to a settlement. So Rajen Babu, at my request, telephoned to Birla House suggesting a meeting. When Rajen Babu did not give me encouraging news, I thought I would try again. So my doctor telephoned to Birla House again in the afternoon, and I sent an Express telegram—to both of which you replied saying that Rajkot affairs were compelling you to leave Delhi at once. I felt then and I still feel that Rajkot has taken possession of your soul at the cost, and perhaps to the great misfortune of the Indian National Congress. To people like myself, Congress affairs—particularly at this juncture—appear to be a thousand times more important than the call of Rajkot. One should have thought that after the award of Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sardar Patel would be able to handle the Rajkot situation, without requiring your personal presence there for such a long time. However, it is no use lamenting now, when you have made a decision and have acted in accordance with it.

Regarding the Pant resolution, you have given me practically no advice. If you feel so hopeless about non-violent mass action in the States also, how do you hope to win civil liberty and responsible government for the States' people? After all, our only sanction is non-violent mass action and deprived of it, we have to fall back on a purely moderate policy or your vicarious self-sacrifice. You say that you have stopped civil disobedience wherever you have influence. We know that you did so in Rajkot, and then you took the whole burden upon yourself and staked your life for it. Is that fair either to your countrymen or to the Rajkot State people? Your life is not yours to risk whenever you choose to do so. Your countrymen may legitimately demand your guidance and help in a larger sphere than Rajkot. And so far as the Rajkot people are concerned, if they win their Swaraj, not through their own efforts and sacrifice, but through your self-immolation, they will remain politically undeveloped and will not be able to retain the Swaraj which you may win for them. Lastly, when there are so many battles to be fought and on so many fronts, how often can you stake your precious life in this way?

"NO COLLABORATION."

You have despaired altogether of our collaborating on the political and economic platform. You have added the economic, probably because you disapproved of our idea of industrial planning for India, even though we advocate encouragement of suitable cottage industries along with industra-

(Continued On Page 31)

Congressmen Must Close Up Ranks

Subhas' Counter-proposals To Gandhiji

(Continued From Page 30)

lization. With regard to political differences, I still fail to comprehend what difference you regard as fundamental and as an insurmountable obstacle in the path of unity and joint action. If you still maintain that such action is impossible, then the outlook—at least the immediate outlook—for the Congress is gloomy indeed. I had been hoping all these days that through you the gulf would some how be bridged and thereby a great national calamity averted.

The irreconcilable elements to which you refer, whether they be good bad or indifferent, are elements which have come to stay. Consequently if to-day joint action be impossible, it will be impossible for all time. That means that the future has in store for us nothing but blank despair. With our youthful and robust optimism and our undying faith in India's future, how can we accept such a proposition?

You have suggested in several letters that I should formulate my policy and programme immediately and place them before the A. I. C. C.—but I have been commissioned by the Congress to form the Working Committee in a particular way and that is my immediate duty. My programme was placed before the Tripuri Congress in my presidential speech and it was not adopted. At the present moment I do not feel called upon to place a programme before the A. I. C. C. while the issue of the Working Committee remains unsettled.

CHOICE OF CABINET PERSONAL.

You said in your first letter that the initiative lies with me. According I have been placing before you my ideas as well as my solutions of the immediate problems now facing us. I see that all or most of the suggestions put forward by me do not find favour with you. Consequently, it is now time for you to take the initiative and communicate your wishes regarding the personnel of the Working Committee. The Pant resolution required that the Working Committee should not only be formed according to your wishes, but that it should also enjoy your implicit confidence.

I put forward for your consideration some alternative proposals. In the first place, I suggested a resumption of the national struggle which would automatically solve most of our present difficulties. This suggestion is unacceptable to you. Secondly, I suggested that if I were to form a homogenous Cabinet accoding to your advice, you may please give me your vote of confidence. This also you say is not possible. Thirdly, I suggested that you should come forward and assume direct control of the Working Committee—which step again would remove many obstacles and obviate many difficulties. You have not replied to this suggestion of mine. If you turn this down as well, then the intitiative must pass from my hands to yours and you will have to undertake the responsibility of forming the Working Committee.

One thing is clear in any case. I regret that I cannot possibly give effect to your advice to form a homogeneous Cabinet out of the members on our side. This advice militates against the resolution of the Congress, which provides that the Working Committee must have your implicit confidence. Moreover, in my humble opinion, a homogeneous cabinet in the present circumstances will be against the best interests of the country. It will not be truly representative of the general body of the Congress and what is more, it will give rise to acute dissensions and possibly civil war among ourselves.

I hope you will now fulfil the task imposed on you by the Tripuri Congress. If you refuse to do even that, what shall I then do? Shall I report the matter to the A. I. C. C. and ask them to elect the Working Committee? Or have you any other advice to give me?

With respectful pranams,
Yours affectianaly,
SUBHAS.

P.S.—You have said in your letter under reply (of the 10th instant), in reply to my request for a vote of confidence from you that the members of the A. I. C. C. should exercise their own judgment in dealing with the Working Committee that I may form, without being burdened by your opinion or mandate. It would be far better to let them exercise their own judgment in the very formation of the Working Committee. If I cannot give effect to your advice, which is also against the terms of the Pant resolution and if you do not form the Working Committee yourself, then the A. I. C. C. must accept the responsibility of electing the Working Committee. Can you suggest any other solution?

Congressmen Must Close Up Ranks

SUBHA'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

JALGORA, April 20, '39.

My Dear Mahatmaji,

We have had a long correspondence during the last three weeks. This correspondence has not produced any tangible result so far as the formation of the Working Committee is concerned. Nevertheless, it has perhaps been useful in a different way in helping the clarification of our ideas. But the immediate issue has to be clinched now, for we cannot do without a Working Committee any longer. The situation within the country and in the international sphere makes it imperative that Congressmen should close up their ranks at once and present a united front. You are fully aware how the international situation is deteriorating from day to day. The Amending Bill now before the British Parliament shows that the British Government are preparing to rob the Provincial Governments of whatever power they now possess in the event of a war-emergency arising. From all accounts it should be clear beyond a shadow of doubt that we are approaching a crisis of unprecedented magnitude. We can hope to cope with it only if we sink our differences at once and do our very best to restore unity and discipline within our ranks. This task can be achieved only if you come forward and take the lead. In that event, you will find that all of us will do our very best to co-operate with and follow you. You will also find that there is common ground between us so far as the need of rooting out corruption and checking any tendency towards violence is concerned—though we may differ as to the amount of corruption or the degree of spirit of violence that actually exists to-day. And so far as the programme is concerned, it is for the Congress or the A. I. C. C. to, define it—though each individual has the undoubted right to place his ideas before these bodies. In the matter of programme, I have the feeling that the crisis that is soon going to overtake us will largely determine it and then there will be little room for any material differences on this score.

I am looking forward eagerly and most hopefully to our meeting in or near Calcutta before the A. I. C. C. meeting opinion in Bengal as in other provinces is rapidly growing that the problem of the Working Committee should be solved by mutual agreement inspite of any theoretical differences and inspite of past differences or misunderstandings. Under the Pant Resolution, the responsibility of forming the Working Committee is yours and when you undertake the responsibility you will find that we shall cooperate to the best of our ability.

With pranams,
Yours affectionately,
SUBHAS.

Walk-out Over Sales Tax

Opposition Party In Madras "Completely Dissatisfied"

MADRAS, May 13.

A walk-out was staged in the Madras Assembly this afternoon by all the members of the Opposition, except the members of the European Group, as a protest against the firm attitude taken by the Government in not agreeing to lower the rate of the Sales Tax of half per cent.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, leader of the Muslim League party rising immediately after question time said, "We are not in a position to co-operate in the proceedings of the house on the Sales Tax Bill at this stage. We are sorry we have not been able to do much for the people whom we represent. So we are walking out but we do not mean any disrespect to anybody."

"COMPLETELY DISSATISFIED"

Kumara Raja Muthiah Chettiar, Leader of the Opposition, also made a similar statement in the course of which he said, "We have after mature consideration come to the conclusion that no useful purpose will be served by any further participation by us in the proceedings at this stage of the Bill." He added that they were completely and wholly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Bill had been placed before them and was being considered and voted upon. He, however, made it clear that they did not mean any disrespect either to the Chair or the Premier by this action.

After making this statement, he left the House followed by other members of the opposition.

In all about 21 members walked out of the Chamber except the European Group. The House thereafter continued discussion of the Sales Tax Bill clause by clause.—A. P.

MR. BARDOLOI'S REFUTATION

No Truth In Report Of Resignation

BOMBAY, May 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has received a telegram from Mr. Bardoloi, the Assam Premier, stating that there is no truth in the press reports that he had tendered resignation of the leadership of the Assam Assembly Congress Party.

Mr. Bardoloi's telegram was in reply to an enquiry on the subject by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in view of the press reports.—A. P.

Lucknow Impasse

Shia-Sunni Talks Break Down

LUCKNOW, May 13.

The Associated Press understands that Shia-Sunni negotiations for a settlement of the Tabarra-Madhe Sahaba controversy have failed and Mr. Ali Zaheer and others who had been released on Parole for the purpose of assisting in evolving a formula acceptable to both the parties have been sent back to jail. It is stated that Shias are approaching Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, again. Further developments are eagerly awaited.

Meanwhile, the question is being hotly discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Muslim League at Mahmudabad House. Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, who has returned from Europe, has been telegraphically summoned to reach here at the earliest.—A. P.

SCATTERED THUNDERSTORMS AND RAINFALLS

POONA, May 13.

The fresh western disturbance is feeble. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the west and central Bay of Bengal, off the Circars coast. A few falls of rain occurred in Assam and Bengal. Scattered thunderstorms are also reported from North West Frontier.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in North Bengal and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair, Jalpaiguri, Shillong, Darjeeling half a inch; Gauhati a quarter.

Forecast:—(Until the evening of 14th May Rainfall will occur locally in Orissa. Scattered showers are also likely on north Madras coast, in Chota Nagpur and Bengal.—A. P.

"LOKPRATINIDHI SABHA" FOR SENIOR DEWAS

INDORE, May 13.

His Highness the Maharaja Dewas (Senior) has declared a new constitution establishing a Legislative Assembly or "Lokpratinidhi Sabha", consisting of 16 elected and eight nominated members, of whom six will be officials.

The Maharaja will have the power to nominate President and the Deputy President, the latter from the elected members. Urban and rural constituencies will return members through Elected Municipal Boards and Panchayats

The Assembly will have rights of interpellation, of moving resolution and passing bills. The Financial Bill also be placed before the Assembly for informa tion.

His Highness also announced that education up to the middle classes will be made free.—A. P.

30 INJURED IN PARTY CLASH

LAHORE, May 13.

About 30 Muslims were injured this evening at Ludhiana in a clash between the supporters of the Muslim League and Ahrar Party. The clash occurred when the deputation of the Muslim League from the Muslim minority provinces was passing through the streets in a procession.—A. P.

Leaves From Last Week's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

Spoilt and pampered as we are by contrivances that make life easier, we are getting into the air-cooling habit in these hot days and like Eliza in "Pygmalion" look for our money's worth; but considering the climate here, all cinema houses should consider air-cooling a necessity.

Went to see "Pygmalion" on Friday evening fully expecting to return grousing bitterly over the ill-conceived liberty that producers take over the original text—but found it otherwise. In fact the interpolated Ambassador's Ball scene was so much in the spirit of the play that it seemed to have come out of the text; the acting was very correct and devoid of all Hollywood-love-sex-and-thrill affairs; and lastly the Metro cooling is excellent, a matter of great importance at this time of the year. Only one blot—the implied stupid ending of the film, which differs from the original, but it had the excuse of pleasing the "gallery".

Motion Picture Exhibition

A second visit to see what the completed exhibition looked like. Undoubtedly a great improvement on the first day's show. Why must exhibitors and stall-holders give a bad impression on the opening day? The lay-out is artistic, the decor displays taste, but I wonder whether the majority observes it, as I notice the rush is towards the amusement section to see the silly old rope walking and fire diving, or any other spectacular tamasha. To the crowd, the Motion Picture exhibition might as well have been a circus; at least on Saturday night it seemed so. Crowds collected round the try-your-luck booths, the bumping car and other equally catchy sections. We might give up talking about artistic instincts.

Star Gazing

Two days was a bit too much and the 60 odd resolutions were hardly necessary except to give some people a chance of stepping up on the platform and do a bit of uninteresting talking. Mr. Satyamurthi looked hopelessly bored, the women stars seemed engrossed in small talk of their own to the utter disappointment of some of the speakers whose sole motive in stepping up was to catch the ears (or eyes?) of the lovely stars.

I did a bit of star gazing with not very satisfactory results. A number of our women stars seem a bit too fond of painting and their use of colours is a bit too lavish as could be seen on their own faces. Economy in the art of make-up is a saving feature, particularly off the stage where ordinary daylight is a sterner censor than flood-lights. For real artistic effect, three figures were outstanding on Monday morning, two in white and one in brown (no names can be mentioned as I am not a publicity man).

"Filum"!

Most of the speeches lacked in eloquence and even in distinct articulation. A hint; the word film is pronounced as it is spelt and not as "filum". Some of the speakers were obviously there to give themselves a pat on the back and to tell us what wonderful people they were and how they had achieved miracles.

Film journalists and cine artists seemed to have had a bit of a tiff, the latter claimed that some of the former had maligned them with particular reference to their private lives. A cine artist who believes that he or she has a private life will hardly survive, for much of their popularity depends on the fake facts from their private lives broadcast by their own publicity men.

A strong speech in defence was made by Mr. Abbas of "The Bombay Chronicle", and if it wasn't too logical, well, motion pictures and logic do not seem to have much in common. It was one of the few speeches that was listened to attentively, including another in the morning by a woman artiste.

In actual life, stars—planetary or screen—lose their glamour when not seen through the lens.

Cricket Club Dance

Tuesday night's dinner dance seemed quite popular and hence it is likely to become a monthly feature. One whole end of the floor was occupied by a large party of enthusiastic dancers; the host of that party seemed to be a keen follower of Pat Sykes and Andrew for he imitated their Tango steps with a semblance of success.

The coming in of Prohibition in the near future is causing some perturbation. The Taj issued a direct questionnaire some time ago, and now the Cricket Club has asked for suggestions from members as to how dull rainy evening could be made brighter. I think the melody trio might enliven an extra evening besides Sunday mornings, and a couple of amateur evenings a month may prove very amusing and entertaining and incidentally uncover some latent talent. Rumour says the dining room is to be extended; that shows the Club is progressing very well for which most of the credit goes to the cheery secretary, Jasdenvala, who works heart and soul for the club.

Progressive Groups And Social Work

The sense of civic responsibility is on the increase to-day, and citizens have started realising their own duties now that the Government have started taking real substantial measures for social uplift. In Bombay, the Beggar problem and the Literacy Campaign stare us in the face, that is, if we can for a moment forget prohibition; the Indian and the European Progressive Groups have realised the need of action and will set a good example to various other institutions in the city that spend (or waste?) most of their time on mere talk. On Wednesday the Committees of the Groups had a long discussion with the Hon. Mr. Kher and with Mrs. Hansa Mehta, and apart from handing in a useful donation have undertaken to do active social uplift work of a non-controversial nature, starting with the Literacy Campaign. If each institution in Bombay were to make it a point to support and run even one Literacy centre at the modest cost of about Rs. 12 per month they would be blest with clearer consciences.

NOVEL ON RURAL INDIA

THE LOVE OF DUST. By Mr. Shanker Ram. Published by Messrs A. N. Purnah and Co., Madras. Pp. 278. Price Rs. 3.

This is a fascinating novel depicting typical South Indian village life. The story is cast in the picturesque village of Veeramangalam on the bank of Kaveri, "a veritable Eden of mango trees". The opening chapter will not fail to take those who hail from villages back to their happy childhood days.

The book shows how from comparative affluence the average villager, by force of circumstances, slowly gets in the clutches of moneylenders and others, and is finally reduced to destitution, culminating, in many cases, in the villager being compelled to leave the country as an indentured labourer. The pathetic life of Venkatachalam should bring home the need of timely relief to small landholders in times of distress.

The simple love story of Velan and Valli, woven round a well-strung theme, is very gripping, and one is apt to heave a sigh of relief when the hero is exonerated from a false charge of murder.

"The Love Of Dust" takes the reader right into the heart of rural India and depicts the joys and sorrows of the simple village folk.

K.A.C.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 17)

in keeping with the needs of the times. Accordingly scouts had been asked to carry on "Buy Swadeshi Campaign," to work for the uplift of Harijans and to combat illiteracy. The Association had now found that there was need for our boys to be trained in physical exercises and it, therefore, included these exercises in the syllabus of training for the special camp.

In the course of his presidential remarks Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said that while he was interested in the work of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association (which is now merged in the Hindustan Scout Association) he did not associate himself with it because he did not agree with certain things. He was glad that things which prevented him from associating himself with the movement in the past, no longer existed, and he was also glad that the name of the Association had been changed to widen its scope. He was always prepared to associate and identify himself with any movement or cause that was of national character.

Continuing Panditji observed that the thing which impressed him most on that particular occasion was the bright and smiling faces of the scouts and their smart turn-out, which made him feel that he was in the midst of children of a nation pulsating with new life and vigour. It was something about which he could feel happy and proud. This, said he, was a great thing that scouting had done for them.

Panditji further remarked that it was necessary to adapt the movement to the changing conditions of the country so that it might become a mass organisation and take into its fold not a few thousands or a few lakhs but crores of scouts. They should think of extending the scout movement to the villages and adapt it to suit the conditions prevailing there, even though that might mean a little sacrifice for the time being.

Panditji added that he had no objection if Indians learnt things from foreigners but the control and administration of organisations and movements in India should be entirely in the hands of Indians. He was glad that this was so in the case of the Hindustan Scount Association.

Our Triumphant Progress

The triumphant progress of the H. S. A. in the Bombay Presidency, as elsewhere, surpasses all past records in the history of scouting. There is no doubt that national scouting has caught the imagination of the people, the government and the educationists.

Bombay and Surat Municipalities and the District Local Boards of Broach, East and West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Jalgaon City, Dhulia City, Ahmedabad Ratnagiri and Kolaba belong to the H. S. A. and their strength have been greatly increased.

The largest numbers of troops joining are from Broach—47, Bhil Seva Mandal—51, Hubli—21, and Gadag 14. More troops have been added at Ratnagiri, Nasik, all Bombay and Suburban Associations, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Mudhva, Lonavla, Wadi, Yeravda, Dharwar Kalghatgi, Gokak etc. During the last two months there were two Scoutmasters Training Camps at Naranghat, Ahmedabad and Malad. There was a Cubmasters Training Camp at Dahisar. There will be a Girl Scouters Training Camp in May

H. S. A. Supports Prohibition

Whilst Lord Baden Powell has been one of the greatest enemies of Drink, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner of the B. P. Movement is the leader of the anti-prohibition drive carried on by vested interests in Bombay. The enthusiasm of Prof. Rao, the Provincial Commissioner of the H. S. A. has fortunately compensated the betrayal of scout principles and ideals elsewhere.. In furtherance of Prohibition Propaganda a huge camp fire attended by nearly 500 scouts and a larger number of spectators was held at Worli. The Camp fire was addressed by the Hon. Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, Prof. Rao, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, Mr. Donde and others. The Scouts put up special displays encouraging the prohibition idea.

PREMIER AS FILM PUPPET

Mr. Chamberlain is presented as a collapsed puppet (with umbrella), jerked into animation, and collapsing again if the anti-Government parties will only get together, in a film called "Peace and Plenty" which has been made by the Communist Party of Great Britain, says the "News Chronicle."

For its frankly propagandist purpose the film has captured various members of the Government wearing expressions that look more or less fatuous in their relation to the context. Sometimes they are cruelly faithful.

In one portrait, Mr. Ernest Brown, the Labour Minister appears a very speckled and gloomy gentleman indeed. Mr. Chamberlain is shown on laughing terms with the dictators.

The film's documented display of slum conditions, of the unemployment evil and so forth are grim enough.

Grimmer still are some of the fighting and invasion scenes on the Continent and in China.

"F" Ward Congress Work Annual Report

Year Of Friendliness And Co-operation With Labour Unions

The following is the annual report of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee:—

The year under review was one of smooth working and of understanding and goodwill between all sections of the Committee.

The year records a membership of 9,152, a considerable increase over last year. This has consequently increased the quota from the ward on the B.P.C.C. which is now four instead of the previous two.

The Council met 17 times during the year.

Thirteen monthly Flag Salutations were held. Amongst the prominent events celebrated during the year were the following:—

Rastra Pati Subhas Chandra Bose was accorded with mammoth reception meetings at Kamgar Maidan, Parel and near Napoo Hall Maidan, Matunga. Two public meetings, at Lal Baug and one at Matunga to celebrate the China Day. China Day collections amounted to Rs. 101.

The National Week was celebrated by one Flag Salutation and five Public Meetings.

Tilak Jayanti and Anti-War Day was observed holding a public meeting at Parel.

Independence Day was celebrated with two processions, two Flag Salutations and three public meetings. Each part of the Ward was visited by a cycle "Prabhat-Feri".

Public meetings were also held, to support the demands of the Textile workers, to protest against firing on an unarmed crowd in Mysore, to protest against flogging of a Political Prisoner in Bijapur and against the opening of new toddy and liquor shops.

The Clove Boycott Committee, under the guidance of Sjt. Dhanshukh N. Naik, did yeoman work.

The experiment of appointing smaller sub-committees to deal with problems of rent, sanitation, etc., was met with encouraging results and we recommend that it should be continued with better results next year.

Congress Labour Unity

The one point on which the Committee would like to draw attention is the consistent attempt made by it for bringing about close and amicable relations between the Trade Unions and the Congress Committee. Most of the public meetings were held under joint auspices of the 'F' Ward D. C. C., the B. P. T. U. C., Young Workers' League, Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), etc. The net result has been that inspite of the clash that occurred on and despite the fact that passions ran high during the day of anti-Trade Dispute Bill opposition, the Committee can lay claim to amicable relations with the several Labour Organisations in the Ward.

The Committee made representations to the B. P. C. C. and was successful in averting disruption through disciplinary action proposed to be taken against certain Congressmen of the Ward for their activities on 7th November.

The Municipal elections were contested for the first time by the B. P. C. C. officially. The Committee was not consulted in setting of the candidates and the Committee reluctantly found, that it was impossible to bring about a hundred per cent. Congress success in this Ward, due to the incompatibility amongst the candidates and the lack of control which the Committee could wield. The Committee did its utmost under the given handicaps with the result that out of 11 only 5 candidates were successful. This poor result is due to individual canvassing by candidates.

The Committee made attempts to get the roll of membership cleared of bogus members, but through lack of co-operation from the B. P. C. C. the Committee has been forced to retain an imperfect roll.

Our sincerest thanks are due to the various organisations of workers and labourers and other institutions for their co-operation and help during the year.

Mr. Vijayand, second son of the late Mr. D. N. Sirur, married Miss Sumitra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Chandavarkar on Wednesday: A view of the wedding ceremony.

HINDU SOCIETY WEDDING

The Morarbag at C. P. Tank presented an attractive scene on Friday evening on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Kanti M. Gandhi and Miss Kunjbala R. Mehta who were united to each other by wed-knot.

The bride-groom is a double graduate of Science and Technology and is working in the laboratories of Messrs Chemidyes Limited. He is also a well-known writer on popular science in Gujarati literature. The bride is a student in the Ismail College and belongs to the Killawala family of Vile Parle.

The wedding was marked by its simplicity. Both the bride and the bridegroom were fully dressed in Khadi and received numerous gifts, greetings and blessing messages including a purse from Technical staff of Messrs Chemidyes Limited.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS SUGGESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal is reported to have given notice of the following resolution for meeting the U. P. Congress Committee: This meeting of the P.C.C. considers the election of Rashtrapati at Calcutta session of the A.I.C.C. unconstitutional and demands special session of the Congress to rectify this and restore democratic practice.

Glad Tidings to the Public

One pice only will ensure you sound sleep.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., has opened its Safe-deposit Vault in the East India Cotton Exchange building at the junction of Kalbadevi Road & Bhuleshwar, where you can hire very cheap, sound and safe vaults to suit your convenience. This will protect your valuables from fire, burglary, riots and other accidents like earthquakes. The Vault is completely air-conditioned. Patrons will receive quick and courteous services. One visit will convince you of the valuable services that can be secured for yearly Rs. 6/- only.

The Management of the Bank hopes to receive all sorts of encouragements from public.

B. M. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

All times are given in Indian Standard Time.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Haunting melodies 8-30 Dadra and Geets 8-45 Thumri and Ghazals.

12-30 p.m. Pesu Panjranu Patent Gujarati play 12-50 Amirbai Karnatki 1-5 Waman Rao Padhye of Kolhapur 1-30 Music 3-30 All children's hour by Bombay Khan Music from 6-0 to 7-0 p.m. will be relayed from Indian Motion Picture Congress Grounds 6-0 Radio orchestra Marathi Theatrical tune 6-5 Basheer Qawwal 6-10 Gujarati Garbas 6-15 Instrumental duets 6-25 Amirbai Karnatki 6-35 Madhurika Majumdar 6-40 Basheer Qawwal 6-45 Sham Kalyan on the Sarod 6-50 Amirbai Karnatki 7-0 Waman Rao of Kolhapur 7-30 Waman Rao Padhye of Kolhapur 7-45 Week in sport by Talyarkhan 8-0 Radio movies 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Book review 9-50 Boston symphony orchestra 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I 6-0 Light selections 6-30 Readings from Marathi books by Master Mohan 6-38 Kairana Flousrists 6-50 AIR Artist 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Amirbai Karnataki 10-0 Waman Rao Padhye 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra 7-35 Valawat Khan 7-50 Malang Khan 7-55 Asad Ali Khan 8-15 Haider Husain 8-20 Majidanbai 8-45 For young listeners.

1-30 p.m. Your selections 6-0 Valayat Khan 6-15 Majidanbai 6-35 Asad Ali Khan 6-55 Sitar recital 7-0 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Next week's programme 8-10 Majidanbai 8-30 Valayat Khan 8-40 Radio orchestra 8-45 Asad Ali Khan 9-35 New books review by Prof. R. Gopala Iyer (from Madras) 9-50 Light concert.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 A Sunday music 6-0 As in Delhi I 6-15 Asad Ali Khan 6-35 Your selections 6-55 Valayat Khan 7-15 Majidanbai 7-40 Hem on the Sitar 7-45 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry 8-0 to 9-35 As in Delhi I 9-35 Their choicest.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi I 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi II 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-45 Jantri Sangha. 9-0 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 9-15 Chamu Misra. 9-30 Ranibala. 9-50 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 10-5 Music Lesson. By P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen. By 'Spectator'. 11-5 Morning Music. 6-0 p.m. Church Bells. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 7-40 Akinchan Dutt. 8-0 Arati Das. 8-15 Robin Roy. 8-30 News in Bengali. 8-45 News in English. 9-0 Teresa Murphy: Soprano. 9-15 To Please Ear. 9-30 Marcel Moyse, Mille. Lily Laskine and Orchestra. 10-0 New Mayfair Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-0 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-0 Holiday Variety. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Ali Akbar. 6-20 Bashir Khan. 6-35 Qaisar Jahan. 6-55 Rag and Ras. 7-15 Ali Akbar. 7-30 Hamtarah Ghazlen. 8-0 Programme for Women. 8-30 Bashir Khan. 8-50 Qadir Bakhsh. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-30 Local News and Announcements. 9-35 New Books. (Relayed from Madras). 9-55 Mixed Melodies.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. D. Raja Iyer: Vocal. 5-45 Sri Soundaram: Vocal. 6-15 D. Raja Iyer: Vocal. 6-40 Sri Soundaram: Vocal. 7-35 Carnatic Orchestra. 7-45 Rama Bhagavathar of Palghat: Vocal. 9-20 C. S. Rangappa: Veena. 9-35 New Books. 9-50 S. V. Naravanam of Srivilliputtur.: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. N. B. K. Srinivasa Iyengar: Jalatarangam. 5-45 to 9-50 As in Madras 1. 9-50 Amelita Galli-Curci: Soprano. 10-5 Symphony No. 8 in B. Minor (Unfinished) Schubert.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Saraswatibai 6-20 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 6-40 Saraswatibai 7-0 For countryside 7-30 B. P. Shinglu 7-45 Nazir Ahmad: (Hindustani) by Dr. M. D. Taseer. 8-0 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 8-15 B. P. Shinglu 8-25 Saraswatibai 8-40 B. P. Shinglu 9-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 9-55 Sindhi and Multani songs 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programme from 8 p.m.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on the Table. 7-50 Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. 8-10 Stone of Contention. 8-40 Religious Service. 9-30 Sunday News; Weekly Newsletter. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Martial Music.

MYSORE CONGRESS POLICY DISAPPROVED?

Boycott Of Reforms Committee Is Utter Disregard Of Public Interests

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 12.

"The policy of the Mysore Congress does not meet with Gandhiji's approval", states Mr. Chandrasekharaiah, a prominent leader who resigned from the Mysore Congress, as a protest against their inclination for fight.

He characterises the Congress boycott of Reforms Committee as utter disregard of public interest.

Mr. Chandrasekharaiah's statement is a reply to news circulated about Mahatmaji having drawn up a programme of action for the Mysore Congress with direct action in the background.

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

Parel Hold Young Sports

Keen Tussle In Semi-final Encounter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another rude shock was in store for 'form speculators' on the B. P. H. A. ground (Churchgate) this evening—when in the second semi-final of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament, Young Sports failed to decide the issue with Parel Sport, each side scoring twice.

Notwithstanding their fine showing against the 'giant-killing' District Police—even their most ardent supporters did not expect the Parel team to free matters with their opponents who had hitherto carried all before them in the tournament.

COHEN'S GREAT DISPLAY

In fairness to the Young Sports it must however be added that they were without the services of two of their star performers—Gardner and D. Fernandes—for the entire first quarter of the game. Gardner's fine goal immediately on entering the field further serves to show the handicap under which his team had been working during his absence. It was, however, Cohen, the Young Sports' hard-working pivot, who carried off the honours of the evening with a spirited display of perfect anticipation, sound tackling and scientific ball-distribution.

DEFENDERS HELD OUT

On the Parel side—Days and R. Gibson were outstanding—the former for his resolute defending and the latter for a series of magnificent solo gallery sprints.

Play was throughout keenly contested—the exchanges being more or less even. Parel were on top in the earlier stages—and took the lead in the 10th minute of the game through. Patrick who beat B. Fernandes with a fast corner-drive off a short corner. (1—0).

GARDNER'S FINE GOAL

Gardner—who was making a late appearance—made up for his absence by obtaining the equaliser in characteristic cavalier fashion. Parel, however, recaptured the lead five minutes later—their left-inner sounding the boards with a clever follow through—only to lose the same in the very next minute—D'Penha levelling matters with a brilliant angular chop which had Rochha 'all at sea.' The sides changed over at this score. On resumption both teams tried their level best to earn final round honours—but the respective defences managed to hold out and the final whistle came with a squared-up card.

RESULT (SECOND SEMI-FINAL)

YOUNG SPORTS	2 goals.
PAREL SPORTING	2 goals.

THE TEAMS:—

YOUNG SPORTS:—B. Fernandes, Pereira and Vaz, Carvalho, Cohen and D'Souza, D'Mello, Gardner, Franklin, D'Penha and D. Fernandes.

PAREL SPORTING:—Rochha, Phillips and Dakley, Patrick, Days, Diaz, Gonsalvez, R. Gibson, D. Gibson,—and Nicholas.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Critchell and Sigenporia.

To-day's Matches

4-30 p.m.:—Young Sports v. Parel Sporting.

(SEMI-FINAL: REPLAY)

5-45 p.m.:—Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Vincent v. Christ Church and Barnes "A".

Labour Officer Calls Employers And Employees Conference

Trade Unions' Conditional Acceptance Of Invitation

A conditional participation in the Conference of Employers and Employees, called by the Labour Commissioner on Monday (15th May), was decided at an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress held at the Servants of India Society, on Saturday evening.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. Vice-President of the B.P.T.U.C. was in the chair.

Messrs. Dange, Bhise, and Mirajkar were appointed as delegates to represent the B.P.T.U.C. at the Conference.

The Conference was called to discuss questions arising out of the application of the Bombay Industrial Act of 1938 to the Cotton Textile Industry in the province, from 1st June 1939, in regard to local areas; the demarcation of the term "Cotton Textile Industry" into separate industries; and the grouping of occupations for the purposes of the Act.

RESOLUTION

Mr. Dange moved a resolution proposing the names of the delegates to the Conference.

The resolution further 'directs them (delegates) to ascertain from the Government representative, how the Act stands in relation to the fundamental objections raised to it by T.U.C. and expressed in the November strike and whether the Agenda could be extended to cover all the fundamental points raised!

If the delegates feel dissatisfied at the answers given, they should not participate in the limited agenda!

Messrs. Ranadive and Zulmiram Choudhary supported Mr. Dange.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, opposing the resolution, said that attending the Conference would be playing false to the workers who had taken a firm stand against the 'Black Bill' on November 7.

DON'T NON-CO-OPERATE

Mr. N. M. Joshi said he was against non-co-operation with the Conference, but they should put forth, on the occasion, the T.U.C. view. To make their position clear, they could make a statement as to their attitude. He was of the view that an adjournment of the Conference be obtained to consider the proposals of the Government, by a Sub-Committee of the B.P.T.U.C.

Mr. Dange replying said there existed fundamental differences regarding the Bombay Trades Disputes Act between the Government and T.U.C. In taking the attitude defined in the resolution, they would be only exploring the 'Conference method' while being true to their principles.

The resolution when put to vote was carried by majority, only two differing.

The Labour Commissioner, in his communique to the B.P.T.U.C. called for suggestions particularly in regard to best methods of grouping the various occupations within the industry.

The Conference would meet on Monday between 11 A.M.-1-30 P.M., and 2-30 P.M.-5 P.M.

If the business is not completed on Monday, it would meet at the same time on Tuesday.

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

TYRONE POWER AS INDIAN DOCTOR

Cest Announced For "Rains Came"

The 20th Century—Fox Studios have announced the cest of the film version, of "The Rains Came", Louis Bromfield's novel about India.

Ending a search which stretched across the United States and into Europe, George Brent was granted the coveted role of the playboy, Tom Ransome. Myrna Loy will become the glamorous Lady Esketh, about whom much of the tempestuous story revolves. The role of Major Safti, the Indian doctor, is in the hands of Tyrone Power.

In addition, Darryl F. Zanuck has chosen Cesar Romero to bring to life the bearded, swaggering Raschid Ali Khan.

Joseph Schildkraut, Motion Picture Academy winner for 1937, will create Mr. Bannerjee, secretary to the Maharajah, while Henry Travers, star of the New York production of "You Can't Take It With You," will portray the Rev. Homer Smiley, the self-effacing missionary of Bromfield's widely-read novel.

The important role of the Maharanee, about whom much of the drama centers, has been given to **Mme. Maria Ouspenskaya, the noted continental actress who attracted attention in this country with her characterizations in "Dodsworth," "Conquest" and, most recently, "Love Affair."**

Not since "Gone With the Wind" has the casting of any movie in Hollywood attracted as much world interest as that for "The Rains Came."

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From 20th May, 1939

Ram Bagai To Answer

YOUR QUESTIONS FROM HOLLYWOOD!

Ram Bagai, Our Hollywood correspondent, writes:—

In order to help the readers of the "Chronicle" I would like to conduct a question and answer column in this paper where any and all questions dealing with any phases of the motion picture department and industry will be answered. If your readers and motion picture students have any technical questions about sound, photography, editing, or any other department—write to me—and if I don't know the answers I will obtain them from some first-rate camera-men or editor in the studios here. If any such problems are bothering some young Director or technician, fan or film journalist, then please write to me—here is your chance—and I will find out the solutions of them from the best people here. It is amazing the number of queries I get here regarding the Indian motion picture industry. They all want to know about it and are willing to help more than any one can imagine. So then—Young India—write me your questions or problems and if I can help in any way—I will be only too glad to do so. The letters may be sent to the film editor of this paper or to me direct. My address is:

Mr. Ram Bagai, M.A., (Cinematography).
P. O. Box 113, Station,
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Motion Pictures Come Of Age

Says Producer JACK WARNER

"Motion pictures and the public that supports them have both come of age. They have grown up together, influencing and educating each other", declared Jack L. Warner, vice-president in charge of production, in an address to the Warner Bros.. Sales Convention in New York.

"Many of the best pictures of nine and ten years ago would be laughed off the screen if shown to-day", said Mr. Warner. "As I look back on the progress made in a decade, only one thing impresses me more than the progress itself, and that is the blindness, deafness and dumbness of certain showmen who don't realise what has been happening.

PICTURES FOR FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLDS

"They used to say with great self-satisfaction that they were deliberately making pictures for fourteen-year-old minds. I'm afraid some of them are still doing that. That is why they have fallen far behind the procession in this era of such pictures as 'Pasteur,, 'Zola', 'Dark Victory' and 'Juarez'.

"And, speaking of 'Juarez', you are going to see in a few weeks one of the most powerful and important pictures that our company, or any other, has ever offered. I believe it is the finest performance Paul Muni has ever given, portraying as he does the hero of our sister democracy, Mexico. Juarez modelled himself on our beloved Abraham Lincoln. He came of humble stock, as Lincoln and, he dressed like Lincoln, walked like Lincoln, tried to give to Mexico the same spirit of liberty and human equality for which Lincoln stood. And it was Juarez, more than any other man, who freed Mexico from the yoke of European domination. Our picture shows the magnificent struggle of this humble, brave man against the glittering armies of Maximilian's empire.

EDUCATION BY DRAMA

"Glance through Warner Bros., planned programme for the season of 1939-40 and you will realise the astonishing development amid which we are living. Take the case, for instance, of 'The Story of Doctor Ehrlich', which will star Edward G. Robinson. That picture brings to the screen a theme that would have been almost unthinkable four or five years ago. No single human life has been more valuable to the entire human race than that of the medical genius who paved the way toward the conquest of the terrible scourage of syphilis. It was a noble, courageous and dramatic life, and our picture will present it as we have already presented the lives of Pasteur and Zola. This is education by drama—the most powerful and lasting kind of education.

"We shall make forty-eight feature pictures next year, instead of fifty-two as usual—and several years ago we used to mke seventy. This reduction in number has been decided on after careful deliberation. Our policy favours quality above quantity. On these forty-eight feature films we shall spend just as much money, and perhaps more, than we have spent on the larger number in the past, and we shall be able to give more time to their production. No picture is going to be rushed through to completion to meet a release schedule. We have an exacting public—a grown-up public—to please to-day, and this is something to be proud of if we believe in motion pictures and their limitless possibilities for the entertainment, inspiration and improvement of mankind".

COLUMBIA TO PRODUCE DRAMA OF NOBEL

Life Of Swedish Humanitarian

The dramatic story of the immortal Swedish humanitarian, Nobel, will be produced by Columbia Studios on an impressive scale during the current year.

Peter Freuchen, famous author and explorer, has been engaged by cable to write the story. He is now enroute from his home on an island off the coast of Denmark to Stockholm to confer with the Nobel Foundation and gather his data.

The humanitarian's full name is Alfred Bernhard Nobel. He was born in 1833 and died in 1896. His life story is said to be one of the most thrilling dramatic chapters in the annals of modern times.

The inventor of dynamite, he instituted his annual Nobel Prize primarily to foster peace throughout the world to offset the abuse of a product for which he saw only peaceful and humanitarian ends.

Freuchen is not unknown to Hollywood. Several years ago he wrote and played the role of the ship captain in "Eskimo". He is also the author of "Eskimo Wife" and "Arctic Adventure".

It is reported that Freuchen plans to visit this country as a representative of Denmark at the New York World's Fair.

LAUGH AWAY The Liquor-Demon!

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NEW THEATRES' Gift to the Nation

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Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45
THIRTEENTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK AT

KRISHNA

Talkies .....Dubash Theatre.

HAIL THE DESH-GAURAB

By N. Jog

I take off my hat to Subhas Bose, who from the post of "Rashtrapati" has been translated to the pedestal of "Desh-gaurab".

To be styled the' 'Pride of the Country" is more than a consolation prize to the ex "Leader of the Nation." He badly lacked a title—did Subhas Babu. Babu is only a bourgeoise mister in Bengali and thus singularly inapt for the new founder of the Forward Bloc

For long Subhas (like Jawaharlal before him) was called the "young Subhas." But youth is a commodity that doth not last and however young may both Subhas and Jawaharlal be in spirits, age has already made their mark on their bodies. Their baldish pates and the crows feet and haggard looks betray their years and it were time that Subhas was given a more befitting handle to his name.

A rose may smell as sweet (and prick as severely if handled indiscreetly—both the horticultural and human species!) by whatever name it may be called, but Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra Bose emphatically sounds more dignified (even if it might be a mouthful) than plain Subhas Chandra Bose.

He now takes his rightful place in the Valhalla of national leaders. He becomes, so to say, one of the elders of the assembly of patriots, one whose services are universally acknowledged. Soon we will know him only as Desh-gaurab" even as Vallabhbhai Fatel is more famous as the Sardar.

Mahatma of course, has become almost the Christian name of Gandhiji. None of us will be able to place Mohandas Gandhi, Esquire Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, anywhere, even if the name may sound vaguely familiar. But there can be only one Mahatma—the Mahatma which you and I and all of us know and adore.

A Mouthful

"Deshgaurab", as I said, is dignified but quite a mouthful and for that reason not very felicitous. A title must not only hit the eye but must come easy on the tongue. "Lokmanya" and "Mahatma" and "Sardar" became instantly popular; they captured public fancy no sooner they were coined and have already passed into national currency. But the penta-syllabic "Deshgaurab" will require a muscular effort to utter and a long time to stick to its subject.

Besides we have already too many honorofics beginning with "Desh." To begin with, Bose's own political "Guru", the late Mr. C. R. Das, was called "Deshbandhu" (Brother of the country). Then there was the Deshpriya (beloved of the country) Sen Gupta. There is also a Deshbhushan somewhere, though I cannot place him for the moment. Deshbhaktas—devotees of the country—we have as plentiful as berries in monsoon and in fact any Tom, Dick and Harry any parvenu, upstart and pledgeling can call himself a Deshbhakta. After all we are all devoted to our country—aren't we? So don't get a shock if I myself erupt in those columns with that tag attached to my name one of those days!

We Indians, for all our new-found love of democracy, seem to be constitutionally fond of those titles and tags, medals and bars, handles and honours, degrees and decorations, suffixes and prefixes, ribbons and rubbish. Not content with the name that our good parents labelled us with at our nativity, we seek to improve upon them and invent all sorts of additions and permutations of the alphabet.

The Holy Grail

The British, clever folks as they were, soon realised this weakness in our character and fully exploited it. Right from a petty Rao or Rai—or Khan Sahib-ship (to suit provincial and religious differences) to the Grand Commandership of the British Empire was an ascending scale of ever increasing distinction and ever-lengthening alphabets. Between the mundane glory of a R. S. to the astral brilliance of a G.C.I.E. was a whole array of titles, to keep the faithful in toe.

The Holy Grail was always there before their vision, beckoning them, inspiring them, impressing upon them to be more and more loyal to the British Sarkar. Once you were caught in the vortex of honour-hunting there was no escape for you. You had to keep the butter pail always full and the sleeves always rolled up. There was the whole hierarchy of officialdom from the village patel to the provincial governor to be catered to.

Thrice every year on the New Year Day and the King Emperor's Birthday, the Babu of Giled was served to the faithful by a benign Government. What days of days they were days of rejoicing, aye—of resurrection, when one is born anew with a new handle to ones name and a new dignity into one's soul. From obscurity overnight, one gets up next morning to find one's name emblazoned in the roll of honour.

One must be translated a Knight to realise how even the family cat looks at one with a new reverence!

The New Rage

The arrival of Gandhiji on the political scene in 1919 gave a death-blow to this institution of patronage-cum-preference. If I am not mistaken, he himself started the new fashion by returning his Kaiser-I-Hind medal as a protest against the Jallianwallah Bag atrocities. Soon it became the rage to throw ones tags and rags back into the face of a startled government and to flaunt onself as a plain mister—I beg your pardon—as a Sriyut!

Bestowing of new honours became a veritable boomerang for the Sarkar and the district officers were strictly warned to satisfy themselves thoroughly of the loyalists credentials of the title-hunters before making any new recommendations.

It was a sorry wrench nevertheless. Fame is said to be the last infirmity of noble minds and its visual appanages seems to be the first of Indians! For no sooner did we destroy one set of titles than we created another. We began with the idol-breaker himself and canonised him as the Mahatma. The King is dead; long live the King!"

Fain would Gandhiji disclaim that honour, deny that appellation of Mahatmaship. It struck to him as the spots to the leopard and the more he protested the more firmly he was planted on the pedestal, until last year in the exuberance of its devotion the Central Provinces Legislature went to the length of giving a legislative sanction to and gazetting the title "Mahatma"!

The Mahatma at the top naturally gave an opening to the number of lesser souls below the top. And thus was ushered the era of Virs and Sardars, Generals and Captains, Pandits and Moulanas and of a whole battalion of D.B.s (Deshbhaktas).

And now they have seized another idol-smasher and sanctified him as the "Deshgaurab"! .....

Committees For Election Disputes And Small Holdings Bill

Karnatak P. C. C.'s Demand For Relief Funds Balance Refused

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting, on Saturday, decided to keep the balance collected for the Kanara farmers, and earmark the same for relief of those farmers. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., was in the chair.

When the consideration of a letter to the B. P. C. C. from the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, asking for the balance of the funds collected by the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee of the B. P. C. C., came up for consideration, Mr. S. K. Patil, Jt. Hon. Secretary, read the relevant letter.

Mr. Patil observed that, as a result of the confiscation of property by the Government after the Second Civil Disobedience movement, the farmers of Ankola and Sidhapur suffered: In 1935 a sum of Rs. 33,682-2-0 was collected in Bombay, for giving them necessary relief. The B. P. C. C., from time to time and whenever occasion arose, used to send money by instalments for their relief. Now there was a balance of Rs. 3,380-3-9.

NO INTEREST

The Secretary of the K. P. C. C. had now asked for the balance and the interest thereon, Mr. Patil stated. The question of paying interest did not arise, because they were not bankers, and because the Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee did not exist for the last three years. Therefore the B. P. C. C. had to keep the money and send it whenever it was required.

He, therefore, moved a resolution, that the balance be kept by the B. P. C. C. earmarked for the purpose of giving relief to Kanara farmers.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, explaining, stated that it was entirely wrong to say that the money belonged to the K. P. C. C. The B. P. C. C. could also hold the amount, only as a trust. If any misfortune overtook the Kanara farmers in the future, money would be given to them.

The resolution was passed.

ELECTION DISPUTES

Mr. Patil moved that a tribunal consisting of Messrs. Motichand G. Kapadia, Vasantram Jamiatram and K. K. Shah be appointed to inquire into the complaints, arising out of elections of Councils of certain District Congress Committees. He stated that, at present, the complaints referred to, were from Dadar and Girgaum Congress Committees. The resolution, duly seconded, was passed.

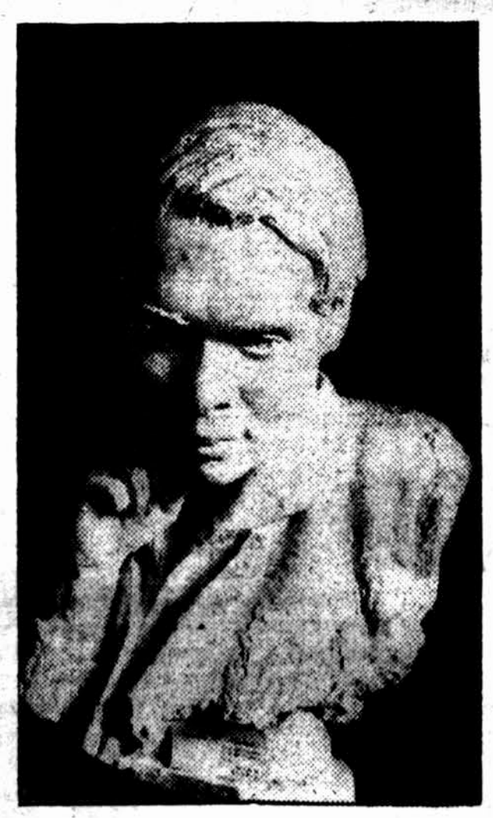
When the letter from the Revenue Minister, inviting the Committee's views and criticisms on the provisions of the Bombay Small Holdings' Bill of 1939, came up for consideration. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai stated that it was partly a matter of law—although not entirely—and therefore it was necessary that different committees should be appointed. If only one committee were to submit the report, it would mean burden of work to those members and there would be too much strain on their time.

SMALL HOLDINGS' BILL

The following members were appointed to the Committee:—

Messrs. P. R. Lele, S. K. Patil, Kashiprasad, Silam, C. K. Narayanswamy, Ashoka Mehta and Rajaram Panday.

A number of resolutions, standing in the names of the Congress Socialists and Communists, were dropped out of the agenda, as the respective members were not present as soon as their resolutions came up for consideration when the Committee met at the scheduled time.



A Study of Syt. Morarji Sampat, artist, in plaster, by Y. D. Merchant, a rising sculptor of Bombay.

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NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that the m.s. "SONAVATI" from Mangalore will arrive in Bombay on Monday morning (15-5-39) instead of Sunday 14th.

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

'INDIAN CRICKET'S' OUTBURST AGAINST BOARD OF CONTROL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In the May issue of the Indian Cricket," the Official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Limited, has taken the Board of Control for Cricket in India severely to task in the following words:—"The functions of the Board of Control are not merely to arrange M.C.C. tours and call meetings. The Board have many more serious obligations. Their achievements in the way of promoting cricket in the real sense of the term are nil. Can cricket in India be run in this manner?"

AN UGLY CHAPTER

Then again, "our cricket history so full of tradition has been an ugly chapter since a representative organisation was formed, and we feel that if sport is to be ruined by the creation of such an organisation we should prefer to run sport without meetings and without resolutions. Invidious differences, lack of understanding and personal problems have characterised our administration of sport, and to-day the other countries just endure us but have no respect for us. If we are to provoke admiration, receive recognition and arouse any enthusiasm we have to put our house in order. But when are we going to do this?"

UNEXPECTED

Anybody reading the above passages without any reference to the paper from which it emanated would naturally think that I am responsible for those fulminations. Surprising though it may seem, it has actually come from unexpected quarters. "The Indian Cricket" was never known to criticise the Board of Control so strongly as it has done in the present instance. I do not wish to probe into the causes of this outburst at this juncture. I may do so on a later occasion. At the present moment I shall confine myself to the remarks made in the Editorial of this journal.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

At the very outset, the editorial says, "The financial position of the Board of Control for Cricket in India is no secret. It is not any worse than that in at least two of the cricketing countries, but the difference is that the Board itself for its administrative purposes, is continually in need of funds." Then it goes on to explain "The reason is not far to seek. There are at least about twenty territorial associations affiliated to the Board whose contributions are not adequate to defray administrative expenses much less to provide any scheme for the fostering and promoting of Cricket on a systematic basis."

THE REMEDY

Now comes the remedy for it. "In every country where western games are played," it continues "the major sports have assumed a commercial aspect and to-day sport has become big business. In the circumstances one of the first needs is to provide a permanent administrative machinery having due regard to the magnitude of the work involved in conducting cricket, hockey, tennis, football and even Olympic games. Administration is carried on by a number of willing and efficient workers. But as year has succeeded year work has increased so largely that it is no longer possible for these honorary workers to devote the time and attention so necessary to conduct sport on the same scale as is done in other countries."

CHARGE AGAINST ASSOCIATIONS

In analysing the causes of this deplorable state of affairs. I am constrained to remark that "the Indian Cricket" has missed the boat completely. It criticises the territorial associations for their inability to pay their contributions adequately to the Board of Control. It complains that "In most cases in the last ten years the guarantees asked from cricket associations have been, to say the least, more than reasonable. But even with that, many associations have found it impossible to fulfil their obligations and at the same time spend a considerable amount in the way of expenses."

UNJUSTIFIABLE

I do not think for a moment that the state of affairs would have been any better had there been a permanent administrative machinery to look after them. The chief reason for it is that Indian sport has not yet come to that stage when it can be managed on a big commercial basis. As it is admitted in the editorial "the average man pays a good deal to watch games when one considers the poor standard of living and average income in this country." To say that the major portion of the income from such sources is needlessly frittered away is hardly justifiable.

FIRST BLUNDER OF THE BOARD

I have repeatedly stated in these columns that the first blunder the Board of Control committed, in their flush of enthusiasm for expanding and developing the game quickly in this country was to encourage the formation of too many territorial associations. The game being undeveloped in most parts of the country, they received poor support from the public in general. If they had allowed only a few associations to grow steadily, they would have been all in a strong and flourishing state. They might have been allowed to divide and sub-divide themselves when each part was in a position to stand on its own legs. As this was not done almost all of them are in a tottering state as far as their finances are concerned.

OTHER CHARGES

The paper further complains, "Associations have done practically nothing either to seek ways and means of raising their gate money or towards promoting the game in any form except for an occasional exhibition match. This reflects seriously upon the progress of the Ranji Trophy Championship introduced so enthusiastically a few years ago. The conduct of this championship has been deplorable. Differences between associations over financial matters, fixation of venues and dates have not been uncommon. Continual charge of allegiance by front rank players has been another curse of cricket in India," While I agree that some of the above charges are true, I lay the major portion of the blame for it at the door of the Board of Control itself, although I cannot absolve the territorial associations for their share of it.

RANJI TROPHY'S FUTURE

Another great mistake which the Board of Control committed was to invite foreign teams rather too frequently during the last few years. The present decade was a period of formation and development for these associations. If they were allowed to grow at a steady pace, they might have found their bearing in the long run. Uufortunately their bare resources were taxed to the utmost limit, before they had a chance to put their houses in order. The failure of the Ranji Trophy is due to this patent fact. It never had or smooth running from its very inception. The foreign visits put it completely out of gear. I am sure this tournament has a great future before it, if only the Board of Control and the provincial associations give it the attention and importance it deserves.

ABSENCE OF AMENITIES

Referring to the amenities which the Board of Control has failed to provide so far, the Editorial proceeds, "what do we care about international status, representation on the Imperial Cricket Conference and a visit from the M.C.C. every four years when we have not in this country any single one of those amenities which are provided by the administration in every country where cricket is played seriously There are occasional bursts of enthusiasm, good intentions of employing professional coaches and even introducing professionalism into cricket, a proposal Bengal insisted upon a few years ago. But all these good intentions have been confined to the minutes of the meetings. Not that we do not have the necessary talent but we do not value them collectively. The result is that our star players who are fit to be instructors or exponents of spectacular cricket find a living in the Lancashire League and most of others act as mercenaries so that the cream of our talent is secluded and the vast majority who hope to improve their game are left net practice and week-end matches."

C.C.I. TO BLAME

While there is a great deal of truth in the above accusations, it must be remembered that the financial handicap plays a large part in preventing the realisation of most of their schemes. In this respect the Cricket Club of India itself has a formidable share. It is the C.C.I. which exploited the reputation and prestige of the Board to build up its own nest. Left to itself, perhaps the Board would have accumulated the wealth which the C.C.I. has spent on itself. However it is no use crying over the spilt milk now. Nor would it pay anybody, least of all the Indian Cricket, to carry on a controversy in this regard. It needs every body interested in the welfare of the game to find out ways and means to establish it on a firm and glorious footing in every part of the country.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

Lastly, it says, "The selection of a National team for the Test matches will be a severe trial for the Board, and if the past is any indication of the Board's ability to choose a representative team without fear or favour then one need not expect that the best team will represent India in the Test matches this this cold season." I do not like to judge the present Board before it had a chance to justify itself. I sincerely hope that with a sportsman like its present President, Dr. Subbaroyan at its helm, it will acquit itself creditably. And India's position in the cricket world will be resucitated. After what had happened in the previous years, the present Board cannot afford to work in a whimsical and haphazard manner. Their next meeting in Bombay will show how they propose to move in the matter. Till then I would hold my patience.

Poona Cycle Race Meeting

Several Interesting Items Scheduled

The Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union have organised a Cycle Race Meeting at Poona scheduled to take place on Sunday, 28th May 1939.

The Events are:

1. Grand Prix of Poona. 50 Mile Road Handicap. (Only for members of the affiliated clubs to the B.P.C.U.). Start 6 a.m., sharp. Entry fee Rs. 2 per competitor.

2. 5 Mile for Boys 16 years and under. (non-members may be allowed). Start 7 a.m., sharp. Entry fee Re. 1 per competitor.

3. 3 Mile Ladies Race. (non-members may be allowed). Start 7-30 a.m., sharp. Entry fee Re. 1 per competitor.

The Starting and Finishing Points in each event will be on the Ahmednagar Road at 2 Miles and 4 Furlongs. The 50 mile entrants will turn back at mileage 27 and 4 furlongs, the ladies at 4 and boys at mileage 5.

Prize: One prize if three starters, two prizes if five starters and three prizes if seven starters. Two consolation prizes will also be awarded for 50 mile event.

Prize Distribution: At 5-30 p.m. sharp at Sir D. M. Petit's Parsee Gymkhana, Poona: (with the kind permission of the President).

Entries close on: Saturday, 20th May 1939.

Entries to be forwarded (only on B.P.C.U. Entry Forms) to:— The Honorary Secretary, Poona Wheelers, (affiliated to the B.P.C.U.), C|o. Mody & Co., East Street, Poona.

CYCLING CHAMPIONS TO MEET

The meeting of Champions organised by the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday, 21st May 1939 commencing at 2-30 P.M.

The Mayor of Bombay will preside and give away the prizes.

N. Y. COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Better Tone In Local Wheat

SLIGHT EASINESS IN STERLING

Franc Very Steady

BOMBAY, May 13.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market opened to-day with hesitant feeling due to continuous uncertainty surrounding Washington developments. However, the market improved on scattered local support and trade price-fixing.

WHEAT

The trading in Liverpool was quiet and inactive with restrained feeling.

Local market developed better tone on strong buying orders.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

	New York, May 13.
Previous closing	8.44
To-day's opening	8.44
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.51
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

	Liverpool, May 13.
Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.75
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 162-8
July August 1939	Rs. 164-0
April May 1940	Rs. 155-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 13.

The New York cotton early showed some hesitancy following uncertainty surrounding Washington developments but later the market developed better tendency on scattered local support and weak-end covering.

The trading in July began at 8.44 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices steadied up on scattered buying while later further local support appeared which with the aid of trade price-fixing caused sentiment to improve with July finally closing at 8.51.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 13.

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 163-8. The rate after advancing to Rs 164-4 dropped a little and finally closed at Rs. 164

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 13.

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.84 3.84) 8.96/8.95
July (8.44/8.44) 8.44/8.44
October (7.82/7.81) 7.84/7.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 13.

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.93) 5.00
American July (6.58) 4.75
Egyptian May (6.14) 6.26
Egyptian July (6.24) 6.36

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 13.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe nigher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C i f Continent New Crop May June (£28 1/8 sellers) £28 1/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£34 1/4) £34 1/4
Lightning May (£32 1/2) £32 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, May 13.
Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, May 13.
Previous closing	4.68.15
To-day's opening	4.68.21
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, May 13.
Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 13.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.21 and then eased to 4.68.15 on scattered pressure.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued to remain steady with hardly any important change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.202
New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.98
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 13.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-10-6 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 13.

The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 13.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43) dol 42 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/4) dol 24 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 3/8) dol 47
U S Steel Preference (dol 108 3/4) dol 107

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 13.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small Indian demand. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 13.
Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d.
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotation

SILVER

	Bombay, May 13.
Silver ready	53 0 6
Silver Jeth	52 14 6
Silver Ashad	52 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 3
Gold Jeth	37 0 9
Gold Ashad	37 1 3
Sovereign	23 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, May 13.
Wheat May	3 6 6
Wheat September	3 8 0
Linseed May	3 8 6
Linseed September	5 11 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool May 13.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (old) at 55d. The trading continued quiet and inactive with the absence of any fresh developments restraining operations.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 13.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 54 7/8d.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ending Friday, 12th May 1939.

WALL-STREET CLOSES STEADY

Market Eager For Commercial Paper

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 13.

On the Money Market, the past week has seen discount rates practically back to the so-called famine levels prevailing prior to the annexation of Czechoslovakia. Once the collapse started, the Market tended to withhold Bills from Banks, in the hope of further reduction, and, on two occasions, during the week, the Banks were compelled to cut the buying rate for July Bills, without, however, bringing much expansion of turn over.

With a Ready Market for Bills assured, the Market was eager to acquire Commercial Paper, and the rate has fallen accordingly.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Jutes, this section ruled quiet but steady and trading was nothing but very poor. Coals undertone continued steady but business was somewhat restricted. Teas dull. Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel were shade quieter market to-day while steel corporation ordy kept fully steady over their last levels other industrials kept more or less unaltered. Government securities steady.'

The following were closing quotations

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 94/11, 4 per cent loan (1943) 107/2 small lot, 5 per cent U.P. Bonds (1944) 109/6.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 374, Reserve 108.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 102 c div, Howrah Amta 109.

Coals:—Burrakur 12/14, St. Hurriladih 12/12, North Damuda 4/15, New Beerbhoom 16/10, Raneegunge 31, Samla 1/8, Searsole 4/11, Union 26/8, West Jamuria 27/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 173/8 small lot, Barnagore 151. Bally 193/8 small lot, Howrah 54.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/11, Consolidated tin 6/1, Indian copper 1/15, Dalmia cement ord 11/6, defd 3/9, pref 96 Hukumchand steel ord 7, Indian iron and steel 25/3, steel corpn. ord 12/10, pref 95/4, Hooghly flour 3/12, B. I corpn ord 2/9, British Ceylon corpn 5/13, Dunlop rubber ord 14/12, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 211/8, Cawnpore 16, Carew and Co., 9/8.

Tea:—Tezpore 5/5.—A. P.

MR. T. B. AND HIS FRIEND MR. ALCOHOL

Two of the worst enemies you and I have are tuberculosis and alcohol. We have become pretty well acquainted with Mr. T. B. and are fighting him tooth and nail. but many of us seem not to realize that Mr. Alcohol is an even worse enemy than tuberculosis. So we go on drinking alcoholic beverages, and because we don't die of what the doctor calls alcohol poisoning, we think they have done us no harm.

The trouble is that most of us need to have a skull and crossbones staring us in the face before we think that there is any danger. Tuberculosis is an honest enemy who lets us know when he has arrived. We hear a dry, hard cough and see a thin tired looking person with some flush on his cheeks. At once we turn away in horror and say "Look out! that's T. B." But with alcohol it is different. Disguised by the good taste of beer or by the bracing feeling which whisky gives, Mr Alcohol easily makes friends, and in our ignorance we believe that he is a jolly good sport who will never do us any harm.

But this foxy old poison, alcohol, is a friend of Mr. Tuberculosis, a sort of scout who goes about getting things ready for the germs to settle. He works slowly, doing a little damage here and there, and then when the victim catches a cold, in walks Mr. Tuberculosis and settles down to do his deadly work, and nobody ever thinks of blaming Mr. Alcohol who is really behind all the trouble.

This is the way it works. Jim drinks a little beer, not much, say four glasses in the course of the day. That's a quart of beer. In the quart of beer there are two ounces of alcohol. Jim's body can stand it for few days, but after a while his blood begins to wear out, the blood vessels in the skin and in the lungs become weak and the tiny cells that make up the body get less nourishment because the circulation of the blood is sluggish. When this happens and any disease germs come along, there is less power to resist them, and Mr. Tuberculosis, or some other disease germs, gets in his work.

Listen to what Mr. Tuberculosis is doing right in this city. The Board of Health has names of over 34,000 people in New York City who have tuberculosis. You do not have to live with a person with tuberculosis to get the disease. The germs are everywhere and you are sure to breathe them in. All you need to do is to give them a place to grow and they will soon show themselves. If your body has been weakened by whisky or beer the germs will be sure to find a foothold.

At the Otisville tuberculosis sanatorium, conducted by the New York City Health Department, the doctors found that the patients who use aocohol have much less chance of getting well. Almost all of those who do not drink improve greately in health, but only about a quarter of those who leave Mr. Alcohol alone. This shows how close friends Mr. Alcohol and Mr Tuberculosis are; they are hard enough to beat one at a time, but when they get together they are a deadly pair.

You cannot be absolutely sure of escaping Mr. Tuberculosis no matter how hard you try, but you can make his chance of getting you very slim by leaving all alcohol alone.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 13

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market ruled very steady to-day with active buying. Removal of fears of cotton export subsidy influenced better feeling in the local market where professional buyers are supporting the market. There was scarcity of sellers and particularly old crop Broach months firmed up.

At the opening Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 161/12 and advanced to Rs. 163/4 while new crop after opening at Rs. 154/4 advanced to Rs. 155. The undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market was due to open 4 points up but it opened 4 points lower and it was followed by increased selling in the local market and prices reacted. Later on Liverpool was 2 points down and market closed steady at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	165	0 0
Broach J/A 1939		163	6 0
Broach A/M 1940		154	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1939		158	0 0
Oomra July 1939		154	12 0
Oomra D/J 1940		140	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1939		120	8 0
Bengal July 1939		120	4 0
Bengal D/J 1940		117	14 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 38 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 45

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 27 1/2.

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 30 3/4.

Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 29 3/4

Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 37 1/4

New York Liverpool: May 87 July 82 October 79 December 90 January 90 March 99.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 12

SAKELS—	
May	10.91+21
July	11.18+1
November	11.66—1
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.26+5
August	9.34+5
October	9.40+3
December	9.41+1
February	9.45+1
GIZA—	
May	11.05—1
July	11.19+3
November	11.37+1
January	11.44—0
March	11.50—1

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 12

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.29—3
May	6.19+10
July	6.28+8
October	6.37+8
November	6.37+8
January	6.42+7
March	6.45+8
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.51—2
May	5.45+7
July	5.45+5
October	5.50+6
November	5.46+6
January	5.48+5
March	5.51+6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 13

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. at £7-8-5 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 3/16. London Spot silver prices declined 1/16d. at 20 1/16d. and forward quotation also closed 1/16d. lower at 19 7/8d. There was small demand There was some speculative and Indian selling. Later on there were buyers at fixed rates but sellers were reserved and were asking 1/16 over fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. ondon Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13-6 and forward was Rs. 52-6-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the forward market business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. There was slightly better enquiry for silver while gold was quietly steady

GOLD			
Ready	37	0	3
Jeth delivery	37	0	3
Jeth Tejimandi	0	1	6
Ashad delivery	37	1	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	6
SILVER			
Ready	53	0	0
Jeth delivery	52	14	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	7	6
Ashad delivery	52	11	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	14	6

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 12

August ..... sh. 7 5 1/4d.

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

BRISK DEMAND FOR SHIVRAJPURS

Cotton Mills Display Slow Movements

BOMBAY, May 13.

Judging the situation on fundamental basis, we expected a steady rise in values of shares and it will be seen that those who were emotional on war scare have not only lost an opportunity to buy when prices were at low levels but they maintained short sales which they are now forced to cover at advancing prices.

The secret planning of price raising move was clearly indicated and one after another scrip on the forward list was being pushed up and to-day Shivrajpur Shares received more attention. Thus after yesterday's rise in Alcock, the attention of professionals was focussed to-day on Shivrajpur Shares.

It will be seen that these upward moves are not automatic but are the creation of powerful hands and it appears that the market is displaying cheerful tone with a feeling of confidence.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,270 and advanced to Rs. 1,305 on expectations of bumper dividend of Rs. 120 and hopes of removal of the "Fall Clause" in the sales contract. While it is too early to rely such rumours but it is a clue to judge the general sentiment and the capacity to buy. Later on there was some liquidation and prices reached to Rs. 1,291 while ordinary shares improved to Rs. 276|8. Cotton Mill Shares were slow and could not show any important change.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 13.

100	Ahmd. Advance	XR 270	0
100	BOM. DYEING	748	12
100	CENTURY	205	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	201	0
100	COLABA	103	0
100	Coorla	82	8
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3	-3
100	Finlay	92	8
100	GOKAK	122	8
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	42	8
100	Khatau	77	8
100	KOHINOOR	218	0
200	Laxmi	440	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	105	0
250	Model	44	4
50	MYSORE	82	8
100	NEW GREAT	181	0
100	Osmanshshi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	211	4
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	8725	0
50	SIMPLEX	57	8
100	SWADESHI	197	0
100	SWAN	89	0
500	Vishnu	1050	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	110	0
25-500	Central	32	4
500	Imperial	1520	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	368	2
50-100	India	139	0
100	Reserve Bank	111	0
5	Union	6	1
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	124	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	11-14	
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	36	0
200	Oriental	4.100	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	138	12
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1395	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	Bombay Tram	125	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	6
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	181	4
100	Surat	147	0
100	TATA HYDRO	148	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1237	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C Province	100	8
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	97	4
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	752	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	15
10	Indian Iron and Steel	25	4
10	Shivrajpur	39	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1291	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	274	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	355	0
10	Air Services	7	7
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	185	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 13

Bombay Dyeing (747/8) 750 751 747 748/12

Century (204) 205 206 205

Central India (201) 202 203 202 201

Kohinoor (218) 218 219 218

New Great (179/8) 180 182 180 181

Simplex (67/4) 67/8

Swadeshi (197) 197 198 197

Associated Cement (124) 123/8 124/4 124

Andhra (1390) 1390 1395

Tram Ord (125/4) 125/12 125/8

Tata Hydro (148/8) 148/8

Tata Power (1237/6) 1237 1243 1240 1237

T Steel Defd (1262/8) 1272 1277 1272 1275 1295 1305 1297 1290 1291/4

T Steel Ord (269) 271 272 271 275 274 276 274

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/12 156/12

Bellapur (184) 184 185/8

B Steam (211) 211/8

B Burma (462) 465 463 467 461 457 455/8

200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	211	8
125	B. BURMA	455	8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	160	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	5
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	90	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	40	12
100	I Radio Defd	307	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100	Port Canning	69	4
30	Premier Con.	64	12
10	Scindia	16	12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37	8
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,407	8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	XD 545	
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	104	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	96	4
7	p.c Tata Hydro	143	12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1516	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel Second	156	12
	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	4
7	p.c Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

LONDON METALS

London, May 12

Copper	£42	0	0
Lead	£14	16	3
Spelter	£13	18	9
Tin	£222	15	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 13

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers) £41-15-0

Standard copper 3 months £42-0-0

Electrolytic copper £43-15-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-4-0

Copper sheets Rs. 50-6-0

Tone: Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 13

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 96/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/10
3 per cent 1963/65 96/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 101/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/12
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 112/5
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Note:—Steady with notes practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 13

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 13th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 13th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 13th instant

Java London 8.71 3/4 13th instant

New York London 4.68.18 12th instant

London New York 4.68.15 12th instant

London Paris 176.73 12th instant

London Italy 89.02 12th instant

London Belgium 27.51 3/4 12th instant

London Switzerland 20.84 1/2 12th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 12th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 12th instant

London Amsterdam 8.74 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-5 11th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 12th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 11th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 12th instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 11th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 12th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 12th instant

London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 12th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 12

Call Loan London			1/2
3 per cent		69	1/4
3 1/2 per cent		81	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59			98
4 per cent 1948/53			103
4 1/ 2per cent 1950/55		105	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68		106	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47		106	1/4
3 per cent 1949/52			94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols		66	7/8
3 1/2 per cent War oan		92	3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90		105	5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary			38/9

Art And National Heritage

By D. G. VYAS

CHARACTERISTICS OF A NATIONAL ART—BOMBAY NEEDS VARIETIES OF EXHIBITIONS — AESTHETES AND DILETTANTI TWIDDLE WITH ART —ARTIST AS A PRODUCER AND PROPAGANDIST — UTILITY OF ART IN WAR AND PEACE — MEMORIAL TO ABDUL KARIM KHAN — NECESSITY OF INDIAN STRING INSTRUMENTS — SHAKESPEARE AND KALIDAS.

The cultural greatness of a nation should be estimated by the grandeur of its art. A nation, which looks upon art as an excrescence and not essence of its social life, can never realise the importance of the dynamic force that is inherent in it. Art being indissoluble from life invariably gets itself interwoven in the pattern of civilisation of which it can become a predominant factor, provided it is judiciously developed.

Nationality Of Art

Every nation which is convinced of the indispensability of art must have a thorough grasp of the fundamental principles that govern its practice and progress. Art flowers in freedom, but its style is moulded by the climatic and economic conditions which should never be regarded as limitations. Though it is universal, its style can receive an impress of nationality. The individuality of art should be immaculate and indomitable. The art worthy of a national heritage should be national in the style and subject-matter.

Nature is the infinite and inexhaustible source of inspiration to an artist whose sphere of creative activities thus happens to be unlimited and unfathomable. A genuine artist is a rare member of the community. He is hyper-sensitive to the moods and manifestations of nature and is gifted with the capacity of externalising his impressions. He is versatile in the sense that he can give concrete form to any subject that appeals to his aesthetic sensibility.

Branches Of Art

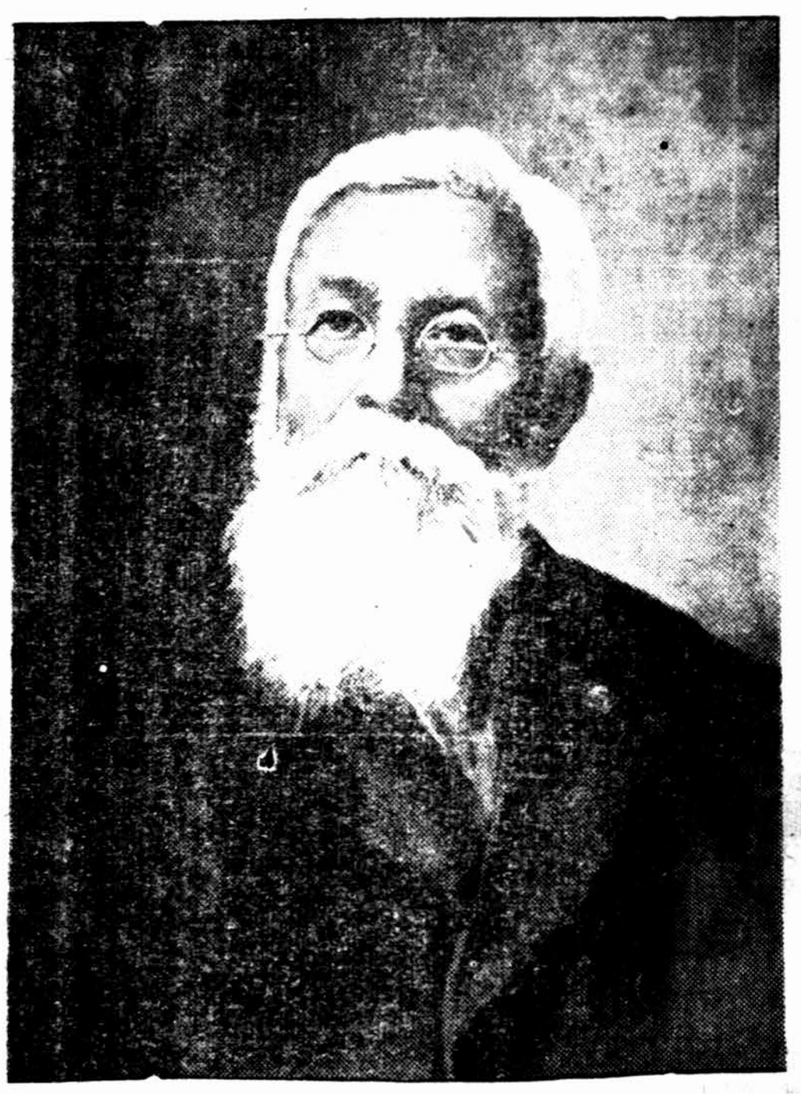
The art of a creative artist is diverse and distinctive. He can manipulate a portrait, subject-picture, landscape, still life or animal-painting, with equal dexterity and alacrity. These different branches of art are the tributaries of the main spring and one of them frequently happens to be the forte of an artist.

The community should not only appreciate the magnitude of the art of painting but should also be able to discriminate between the works of different artists and to discern excellences and defects of paintings of the same variety. In India and especially in Bombay the conception of art frequently does not extend beyond subject-pictures.

Sheet Anchor

An exhibition is the sheet-anchor of an art-movement. Its intelligent exploitation conduces to elegance of art. An exhibition stultifies itself if it gets stodgy and stereotype. The trend of art-displays in Bombay has fostered a superficial outlook of the art-minded public. The importance of a comprehensive exhibition cannot be underrated but at the same time its limitations cannot be ignored. It is a matter of regret that the city was not yet devised a definite scheme of planning exhibitions on a purely artistic basis. So far it has been judging the excellence of art by the quantity and not quality of paintings.

The predilection of an artist for a particular branch of painting does not invalidate his claim as a versatile artist. There have been epochs in the history of art which were distinguished by the activities of artists devoted to different branches of art. Every artist has his own forte, mannerism, and message to deliver, but the same cannot always be appreciated in a pageant consisting of incondite and heterogenous collection of paintings.



Portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji which is be installed among the collection of portraits in the British House of Commons of which he was a member. The portrait is the work of Mr. V. R. Rao, of the Royal Academy of London.

Exhibitions

Bombay is unfamiliar with an independent exhibition of portraits, landscapes, industrial or commercial art. It considers children's art probably too puerile to deserve a separate exhibition. Obviously the organisers of exhibitions cannot visualise the possibility of their development. The growth of art demands a progressive policy of its display. The premier city of India should, therefore, not rest satisfied with the usual comprehensive exhibitions but should pioneer a movement to organise exhibitions of different branches of art at regular intervals.

Artist A Leader.

The artist esteem the organisation of an exhibition as his own privilege and should refuse to be led by the nose or dominated by aesthetes and dilettanti who, though unable to tackle the problem of art, persist in twiddling with it. The artist should be the leader of an art-movement. He can give a new vision to the art-minded people and cultivate their taste for art. The poverty of artistic standards demands that the artist should be a producer as well as a propagandist.

The importance attached to artists by civilized countries is clearly manifest in the recent reservation of Kelmscott Manor of William Morris as a rest-house for artists, scholars and scientists. A nation which craves for genuine art should consider it an obligation to provide, to artists, amenities conducive to the growth of art. The artist in India has to struggle for his living as well as for the recognition by the public because even though he can create art, he cannot cultivate popular interest in it.

Art In War

The modern world has recognised the utility of art in a greater degree, because the artist is called upon to invigorate every type of movement. He is considered as indispensable to war and peace alike England during the last war gave brilliant account of the services rendered by artists and the impetus that the war gave to the progress of art.

Publicity Through Art

The latest evidence of the utility of art in the worst emergency is furnished by the proposed tour, through America and Europe, of the International Arts Publicity Corps with more than 3,000 pictures and photographs organised by the Chinese Government with a view to depicting the grim struggle of China for independence. Art is so potent a force that it can incite war, depict its horrors and muzzle the blood-hounds of war.

The artist is equally indispensable to peaceful and constructive movements. The Congress Ministries in the various provinces of India have opened new avenues for the co-ordination of art with social movements like the prohibition and literacy campaigns. Capable artists should contribute to such movements and convince the Government and the art-minded public of their utility.

Old Beauty

The Duke of Gloucester, whilst speaking at the banquet of the Royal Academy, paid a tribute to the London County Council for providing houses which are not only good to live in but also good to look at. Inspite of the houses being functionally efficient and aesthetically fine the Duke expressed his love for the old beauty of rural England. When modernism is a standing menace to the old beauty of rural India, a true lover of art should not discard every traditional style or art-form as stale an antiquated without analysing and appreciating its intrinsic worth.

Immortal Musician

A memorial to an artist has, so far, been an unusual event in the artistic life of India, but Bombay is out to set a splendid example by commemorating the services rendered to music by Abdul Karim Khan—a great exponent of the art. The spirit in which his disciples and other artists are contributing to the noble cause and the enthusiastic response of the public are worthy of admiration. The scheme of the memorial will not only perpetuate the memory of the musician but will also promote music. It is hoped that the art-minded public will not fail to ensure success of the scheme.

Indian Instruments

Mr. Bokhari, the Station Director of the All-India radio, Bombay remarked, in his speech at the concert organized by the Karnataka Association, that the western influences are deteriorating the effect of the classical music of India. He deplored the traditional string instruments falling into disuse and being substituted by the instrument like the harmonium.

The harmonium has been acknowledged as an imperfect instrument for accompaniment to the Indian music, but inspite of that it is holding its ground. It is extremely anomalous that those who aim at the purity of the vocal music, neglect that of the instrumental music. Institutions which impart training in music should discard the harmonium and impress upon students the necessity of Indian string instruments

Kalidas Nowhere

The proposed performance of a 1,000 years old miracle play in London indicates that a traditional art-form never gets effete and proves nauseating to the art-loving public. It is equally interesting to note that the Moscow State Jewish Theatre, which is an exponent of the Socialist realism, celebrated the twentieth anniversary by staging "King Lear". Shakespeare is still alive in Europe through his transcendental art, but where is poor Kalidas in India?

COW-PROTECTION IN MUGHAL INDIA

EMPERORS BABAR, AKBAR AND JEHANGIR FULLY REALISED THE NEED OF CONSERVING CATTLE-WEALTH OF THEIR EMPIRE

(By Angelo Moses, B. A. (Hons)., F. R. A. C.)

The history of Mughal rule in India is replete with instances wherein Muhammadan sovereigns who were more liberal than the vast majority of their masses strove their level best towards protecting the cow. Muhammadan sovereigns of India were famous for their policy of 'give and take' and the appreciation of the Hindu beliefs in the sanctity of the cow. They conceded that cow-slaughter was never a tenet of Islam, and some of the illustrious sovereigns made brilliant efforts in the cause of cow-protection.

Babar, the first of the Mughal rulers of India, recognised the importance of cow preservation We cannot exactly vouch for his capabilities to understand the importance of the bovine species to Indian agriculture. But, he is quite explicit about the respect and sufferance of the Hindu reverence towards the cow, which every Muslim inhabitant of India must be capable of. For one thing he never ate beef, but had a partiality towards the flesh of camels. We may read the whole of his "Memoirs", but we cannot find a single passage wherein it is mentioned that Babar ate beef. Several feasts and banquets given by him and his subordinate Wazirs are described to the minutest detail, but in not even one instance do we find beef mentioned as being served to the guests. Monserrate mentions that Timur, the ancestor of Babar, "held frequent banquets at which the flesh of the horses was served boiled or roast" in preference to other meat Babar himself mentions quite clearly his relish of camel's flesh.

Babar is more explicit as regards his respect towards the cow. In his death-bed advice to his son Humayun he gave vent to fine sentiments worthy of a genuine follower of Islam. Two copies of the document containing the advice are extant at the present day, one in the Bhopal State Library and the other in the possession of Principal Balkrishna of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, I quote from the latter document: "O son, the kingdom of India is full of different religions: praised be God that He bestowed upon thee its sovereignty. It is incombent on thee to wipe all religious prejudices off the tablet of the heart; administer justice according to the ways of every religion. Avoid especially the sacrifice of the cow by which thou canst capture the hearts of the people of India, and subjects of this country may be bound up with royal obligations."

The reigns of Humayun and Sher Shah may be skipped over as they are not quite so important to our present purpose. When we come to Akbar we have perhaps as persistent a sovereign in the cause of cow-protection as Asoka.

Akbar The Great Humanitarian

Akbar is positive as regards his distaste of flesh. Whether this be due to the Jain influence on him—Akbar had strong leaning towards Zoroastrianism, and more particularly towards Jainism—or to an instinctive moral repugnance and sensativeness to see a brute butchered we cannot ascertain. But this much is plain that his instincts of humanitarianism were as strong as those of any Jain. Take this passage from the "Ain-i-Akbari": "His Majesty has a great disinclination for flesh: and he frequently says, "Providence has prepared a variety of food for man, but through ignorance and gluttony, he destroys living creatures, and makes his body a tomb for beasts. If I were not a king, I would leave off eating flesh at once, and now it is my intention to quit it by degrees."

This is but a significant passage testifying his strong beliefs about the sanctity of animal life. Akbar's reign is noteworthy for his legislation in the cause of cow-protection. He remitted several vexatious taxes, including taxes on the sale and slaughter of cattle and the one for dressing hides. This would mean the relaxation of State control over important transactions which are sure to touch the economics of the State.

From very early times of Muhammadan rule in India, we find these taxes were collected vigorously to conserve cattle life. Dr. Syed Mahumud sums up this piece of legislation in the following manner: "From the very inception of Muslim rule a special tax was imposed on butchers for the slaughter of cows to the extent of twelve 'Jetal' per cow. During the reign of Feroz Shah, butchers complained against this tax and the king abolished it. Details of this taxation are not given in books of history, but its objects could only have been the prevention of cow-slaughter. This tax, therefore, continued for two hundred years after the establishment of Muslim rule in India, right up to the time of Feroz Shah Tughlak. Instead of issuing a general order prohibiting cow-slaughter, this was the method adopted by early Muhammadan kings. This tax was called 'Jazri'! At the time of Muhammad Shah Tughlak, beef was not cooked in the royal kitchen, and the king did not take it. Several authors have given detailed description of the royal kitchen, but there is no mention of slaughtering cows. Farhat-ul-Mulk was appointed Governor of Gujarat, and continued in that capacity during the reign of the next king Mohamed Ghias-ud-Din Tughlak II. Historians state that Farhat-ul-Mulk made various concessions to the Hindus, and did not allow the slaughter of cows. The Hindus wielded great influence during the reign of Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Khusro. This king totally stopped the killing of cows in his territories. It also seems that the Jazri tax, which had been discontinued by Feroz Shah Tughlak, was re-imposed after his reign, because it is recorded in books of history that Akbar abrogated this tax. Akbar ordered a total prohibition of killing cows, and the tax was no longer found necessary and it was probably on that account that it was discontinued."

As a matter of fact, Akbar had no necessity to protect the cow by means of this paltry and indirect method of legislation. On the other hand, his cow-protection policy was broad-based and comprehensive.

"We have corroborative evidence," writes Mr. L. L. Sundra Ram, "that three Jain Gurus attended the court of Akbar and ministered unto his mental inquisitiveness in hankering after information about the different religions of the world. Hiravijaya Suri, Vijayasena Suri and Bhanuchandra Upadhyaya are credited to have exercised a wholesome influence upon Akbar, and obtained a "Firman" prohibiting under penalty of capital punishment animal slaughter in general and cow-slaughter in particular. This "Firman" is preserved on the walls of a porch to the Adiswara Temple on the Satrunjaya Hills close to Palitana State in the Kathiawad."

Imperial Firmans To Jains

Summarizing the series of inscriptions on the temples of the Shatrunjaya Hills compromising the "Firmans" of Mughal soverigns of India in their efforts to bring about mutual amity and concord between Hindus and Muhammadans, the late Mr. G. K. Nariman writes in the "Bombay Chronicle": "There is first of all "Firman" of Jellal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar. It guarantees the Jains that maintenance of their worship and the exercise of their religion and doctrine 'throughout our Empire and dominions' Something more importanat follows—that no one can kill an animal on those mountains of temples or below or about them. The second edict is from the Emperor Jehangir in similar terms. The third "Firman' is from Shah Jehan who confirms the preceding documents Then we have another of the same Emperor granting greater liberty. He emphasizes that every year a new order shall not be demanded but that those whom it concerns shall not swerve from what is here commanded. A further 'world-binding mandate' is issued by another Padishah, one more from the 'Dar-ul-Khilafat,' proving that at times the Indian Emperors considered themselves rightful Khalifas. The documents are too interesting to be dismissed with a curt notice.....It must have been an India in those days certainly immune from that fierce acerbity between the Hindus and Musalmans which seems now to usurp their minds to the exclusion of truly national endeavours."

From this evidence it is positively clear that Akbar had very strong ideas about cow-protection from several view-points. Firstly, he was instinctively repugnant to partake of flesh from the humanitarian point of view, as his declarations about meat-eating and his abstinence from eating flesh would clearly prove. Next to this, his respect for the feelings of his Hindu subjects and his leanings towards the Ahimsa principle of Jainism influenced him to order prohibition of cow-slaughter in his dominions. Possibly, he might have had strong notions about the economic relationship of the cow-protection problems to the country's needs.

Emperor Jehangir's Edict

Akbar's policy was maintained and perpetuated by his successors. Jehangir, who was a mixture of extremes, and Aurangzeb who antagonised the Hindus—were famous for their efforts to save the cow's life. The Shatrunjaya Inscriptions mention Jehangir's "Firman" to protect cow-life which was in complete harmony with that of his father Akbar. Further, he is credited with having stopped all slaughter of animals and all manner of hunting on Sundays to commemorate Akbar's birthday, and on Thursdays as a token of the Almighty's grace in consecrating him king, on that day. Bernier, the French traveller who visited the Mughal court during the year 1656-1668, refers to the sacredness of the cow in the eyes of the Hindus, and reports that on account of the scarcity of cattle the Emperor Jehangir at the request of the Brahmins, "issued an edict to forbid the killing of beasts of pastures for a certain number of years."

In Aurangzib's Reign

The reign of Aurangzeb is noted for the internecine quarrels among the different principalities dispersed over the length and breadth of the country, and the attempts of the Mughal Padshai to subdue them on the one hand, and the civil war that ultimately gave him the reigns of government after considerable shedding of blood. The concomitants of war are loss of life, human and animal. Especially in mediaeval warfare the beast played a prominent part. Besides the elephant and the horse, the bull played a unique part as beast of burden. These wars of Aurangzib are described by Manucci in his "Storia do Mogor." "Instead of verdure all is blank and barren. The country is so entirely desolated and depopulated that neither fire nor light can be found in the course of a three or four days' journey..... There have died in his armies a hundred thousands souls yearly, and of animals, pack oxen, camels, elephants, etc. over three hundred thousand." Commenting upon this phenomenon Bernier points out, after his reference to Jehangir's prohibition of the slaughter of beasts of pasture, that "not long since they presentend a similar petition to Aureng-Zebe, offering him a considerable sum of money to ensure his compliance. They argued that the neglected and the ruinous condition of many tracts of country during the last fifty or sixty years was attributable to the paucity and dearness of oxen."

Later Moghul Emperors

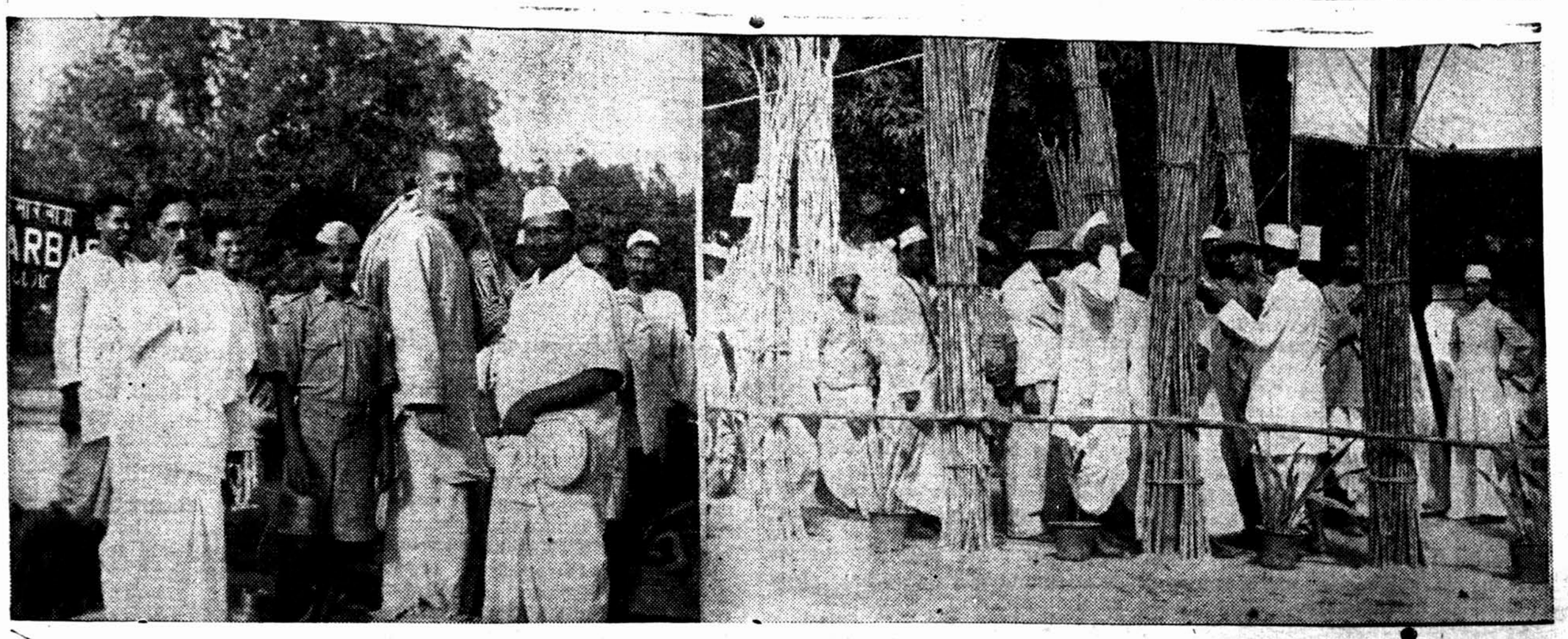
According to "Islami Gorakshan" later Mughal sovereigns of India also made efforts to protect the cow. The priest of Emperor Muhammad Shah issued a 'Fatwa' pointing out that the slaughter of cattle was forbidden by the Hadis and the Emperor accordingly forbade the slaughter of cattle. Emperor Shah Alam also prohibited cow-slaughter.

It is evident, therefore, that the Muhammadan sovereigns of India preached the wholesome gospel of the worth of animal life, in particular of cow-life. If the masses of the Muslim population of India at the present day were made to realize and appreciate this legacy of history which their co-religionists that have gone by have given to posterity, then the cow-protection problem in India would be completely solved.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL



(Left) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (centre) snapped on arrival at Brindaban to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh meeting. (Right) The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and others inspecting some of the exhibits in the Village Industries Exhibition at Brindaban.

MEDITERRANEAN— New Cockpit Of Europe?

Axis Threat To British Life Line

IF the world were plunged into another great conflict the "tideless dolorous midland sea" would probably add to its sinister reputation as a graveyard of brave men, writes Mr. G. T. Garratt in the "Manchester Guardian." Its landlocked routes, its comparatively still waters, its frequently indented coastline, and, above all, the diverse peoples who inhabit its basin all combine to make the Mediterranean into a naturally dangerous zone. To some extent this was apparent in the last European war, but a number of new and ominous factors have developed since 1914. At that time it seemed as if the previous diplomacy and combined sea-power of England and France had almost succeeded in safeguarding the various Mediterranean routes. The defection of Italy from the Central Powers and the neutrality of Spain and Greece left Germany and Austria dependent for their access to the Mediterranean upon Turkey and a few Adriatic ports. So long as the war remained "two-dimensional" (that is, on the surface of the land and sea) the Allies were overwhelmingly powerful in the Mediterranean.

NARROW STRAITS.

There are some six chief danger-points in the east and west routes through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. These are the Straits of Gibraltar, the narrow stretch between Sicily and Africa, the Straits of Otranto between Italy and Albania, the Dardanelles, leading into the Black Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Babel-Mandab, at the bottom of the Red Sea. Of these only one was in hostile possession, and one other, the Suez Canal, was threatened from the land side. The number of lives lost and troops engaged in attempting to win the Dardanelles and in preventing the Turks from repeating their one raid on the Suez Canal are sufficient evidence of the strategic importance placed upon these two defiles.

The year 1915 saw the end of the one-sided struggle between surface craft. The Allies had complete control in the purely two-dimensional field. But the position was entirely changed by the emergence of the submarine. A few Austrian craft had begun to operate from Pola in 1914, but the real campaign began with the sending of U-boats from Germany through the Straits of Gibraltar. During the next three years some fifteen of these larger craft were responsible for sinking several battleships, including two off the Dardanelles, for destroying many troopships with their complements of men, and for causing nearly 40 per cent. of our total losses in merchant shipping all over the world. A single submarine, under Commander von Arnauld de la Periere, accounted for two warships, five troopships, and over a hundred steamers.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE

At the end of the war thirteen of these U-boats successfully made their way back to Germany, passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, where a large fleet was massed to stop them. One of the U-boats rose and sank the Britannia some miles west of Gibraltar. When gauging the work of these boats it must be remembered that their only repairing bases were in the Adriatic, though they obtained some fuel and supplies through pro-German Spaniards in the Balearic Islands and elsewhere. Commanders of German submarines held that the Mediterranean, in spite of these difficulties, was their "happy hunting ground" and intrigued to be sent there. For a time they virtually closed the east and west route for all merchant shipping, but later a more effective convoy system limited their activities.

Reviewing the position after twenty years, the outlook is menacing. We must now face the possibility of a hostile, or at best a malevolently neutral, Italy. Spain may perhaps remain nominally neutral, much as did Persia in the last war. This will not prevent her ports and aerodromes being used by Germany, while her African dependencies, and notably Spanish Morocco, are already under German control. Italy has also developed her territorial position since 1918. She is now master of Albania, has a large force in Libya, and has conquered a great hinterland at the back of Eritrea. On the other hand, Turkey in any future war may be neutral or an ally of Great Britain.

QUESTION OF AIR ATTACK.

Changes in the technique of war will also alter the strategic position. While submarines are now relatively less effective against surface men-of-war than in 1918, the other third-dimensional arm, the aeroplane, has developed out of all recognition. The Spanish war has given the world some idea of the speed, range, invulnerability, and destructive power of the modern "bomber". We know their ability to attack naval bases, ports, ability to destroy ships at sea is a matter of controversy. It would, however, be unwise to rely too much on the comparative ineffectiveness of Italian aeroplanes against Spanish shipping. Like the Germans, the Italian pilots went to Spain primarily to practise for the next war. Anyone who has lived in Eastern Spain during the last two years must agree that the Italian pilots were not fighting "all out." They were probably under orders not to risk their machines on such poor and unimportant objectives as were provided by derelict ports and a few third-rate men-of-war and cargo ships. When pilots took risks, as in the attack on the Deutschland by two second-rate Government 'planes, very great damage was done even to a protected ship. An aeroplane, with its small crew, is a small unit compared with a loaded merchant ship. In a European war, fought "a outrance," it would be well worth hazarding half a dozen 'planes to sink a tramp steamer and a hundred to destroy a battleship.

Returning to the six dangerous narrows, we find that the neighbouring land and islands are in four cases likely to be partly under hostile control. Starting from the west, the Straits of Gibraltar are now fortified by Spaniards under German tutelage, and there are four aerodromes within a few minutes' flying time from the "Rock". We hear of guns within range of the port and anchorages. If Spanish ports and aerodromes are open to German use the Straits will give an admirable opportunity for attempting the new technique of combined aeroplane, speedboat, and submarine attack, while the Bay of Gibraltar will hardly be practicable as an assembling and refitting place for merchant ships or even as a naval base for warships.

ITALY'S ADVANTAGES.

The two narrows near Italy have been much in the news lately. The Straits of Otranto are broad, but sufficiently shallow to have been successfully "netted" against submarines during the war, whereas the Gibraltar Straits, though only some eight miles across, are far too deep to be treated in this way. Italy is now securely fixed in Albania and is in a good position to close the Adriatic. In the south narrows Tunisia, the nearest African point to Sicily, remains French, but Italy has fortified the Island of Pantelleria. This lies in the middule of the ninety-miles strait between Cape Bon and Marsala, and as a submarine and aeroplane base would make the east and west passage almost impossible.

Another Western Mediterranean route which might be jeopardised by recent developments is that running north and south between France and Algeria. This passes through no narrows, but it does run near the Balearic Islands, which are now a fully developed aeroplane and submarine base of operations. If the generally accepted implications of the Anti-Comintern Pact prove to be correct these islands will be available for Italy and Germany in wartime.

The prospects in the Eastern Mediterranean, in view of Turkey's probable attitude, are far less menacing than in the west. Naval movements in the autumn of 1935 at the time of the "Abyssinian crisis" suggest that the British fleet would be likely to abandon Malta, with its confined harbour, its close proximity to Italian aerodromes, and its outlet on to the comparatively narrow stretch between Sicily and Libya. On the other hand, Alexandria is now within practical bombing distance of the Italian air base at Leros. Much depends on the development of the German "Drang nach Osten," but at the moment it is Italy, with her large commitments in Abyssinia, which is in the weakest strategic position so long as England can keep her hold on Egypt and Palestine. Everything points to critical land operations in the Near East if war should break out, and for these operations England would probably depend for reinforcements of men and arms on India, Australia, and the East. There is much at stake, including the control of the pipelines from Iraq.

THE RED SEA.

During the last European war the Red Sea was a preserve of the Allies who controlled both ends of the long, narrow sleeve. The

(Continued On Page 52)

Stamp Collectors' Corner

WORLD'S FAIR ISSUE

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

April 1st was selected as the date of issue for the commemorative stamp in honour of the New York World's Fair, although the Fair was not scheduled to open until April 30th.

The new stamp has as its design the trylon and perisphere which provide the emblem of the exposition. The stamp is 84/100 by 144/100 inches, vertically arranged and printed in dark purple. It has been printed by rotary process in sheets of fifty.

Will Rogers Honoured

While plans for the famous American portrait series are being discussed in Washington's official circles, a much loved and justly famous American is being honoured on stamps of a neighbouring country. An air mail set from Nicaragua, commemoratiing the eighth anniversary of the Managua earthquake will feature several portraits of Will Rogers, humorist, philosopher and star of radio, films and stage.

When the city of Managua was stricken by a disastrous earthquake in 1931, Rogers flew to aid

the sufferers both by his personal services and financial donations.

There are five stamps in the set, each bearing the inscription "Nicaragua a Will Rogers Homenaje" (Nicaragua pays homage to Will Rogers). The date 1931, and a description of the design also appear on each value.

The 1 centavo stamp pictures the air port of Managua, and bears an inset portrait of Rogers. On the 2c is a full length portrait of the humorist and a winged globe. On the 3c Rogers is shown in the doorway of the Pan American Airways Building. The 4c pictures Rogers being received by the American Marines and the 5c presents a scene of the disaster and again an inset portrait of the hero honoured.

Stamp Issue From Aden

Probably the last item in "new reign" postage paper which we will receive to chronicle is the issue from Aden. Along with most of the other scenic issues from British Colonies, this is an excellent and attractive addition to your albums. Twenty values make up the set with six designs, each used twice. The ½ anna green and 2a black-brown pictures the Aidrus Mosque; on the 3/4a, violet-brown and 5 Rupees olive green and brown appears a camel with rider; the 1a blue and 2R red-violet and indigo presents the harbour of Aden; on the 1½a red and 1R green we see a native dhow; the 3a rose and brown and 10R violet and black-brown depicts the capture of Aden and the 2½a blue and 8a orange shows Mukalla.

Aden has always been an important point of trade between Europe and Asia, and its importance as a seaport was enormously increased by the digging of the Suez Canal. The territory was annexed to British India in 1839 and became a British Crown Colony in 1929. It has had its own postage system only since 1936, when an issue of twelve values used a common design picturing the native dhow, or sailing boat.

This set, with the Coronation issue, made up the colony's entire postage output until the King George VI issue described above.

Colombian Tax Stamp

In order to raise funds for a new Post Office building, Colombia has issued special tax stamps to be used on all letters, post-cards, parcels and other mailing matter. The design is a picture of the new edifice, and values are: 1/4 cent, dark blue; ½ cent, pink; 1c. purple; 2c blue-green and 20c, boat.

Motor Cars Pictured

The recent International Automobile and Motor Cycle Exposition held in Germany provided the occasion for a semi-postal stamp issue with automotive designs. The surtax will be used in fund for the national culture movement.

The 6 pfennige plus 4pf pictures the first Daimler and Benz cars, built in 1885 and 1886 respectively. Modern racing cars appear on the 12 pf plus 8pf and the 25pf plus 10pf pictures a low-priced passenger car now in production in Germany.

Portuguese Red Cross Stamps

The stamp set issued by Portugal in honour of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Red Cross Society's founding is a franchise set issued without face value. Such stamps are used, with Government permission, by charitable and educational organizations in place of regular postage paper. There are four stamps in the set, portraying the first four presidents of the Red Cross. First is Dr. Bernardino Antonio Gomes, who appears on a brown stamp. A blue adhesive portrays Professor Jose Maria Baldy who served from 1866 to 1870. The third president, who held office from 1870 to 1887 was General Augusto Xavier Palmeiran, who is pictured on a green stamp. General Antonio F. de Sousa Pinto, appearing on a black paper was fourth president..

Each stamp bears the inscription "Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa" (Portuguese Red Cross) and the dates 1865 and 1938. The Red Cross Society was organized at Geneva in 1864, and the Portuguese National Society was founded the following year.

Stamp Teasers

1. For what is Dr. L. Zamenhof famous, and what stamp portrays him?
2. What diamond shaped stamp bears the picture of a harbour?
3. A bard playing a harp appears on what adhesive?
4. What North American country has issued a stamp picturing the Parthenon at Athens?
5. A griffin is presented on what country's postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A Russian stamp of 1930 pictures cavalry officers receiving instruction.
2. Father Jose Matias Delgado, known in Salvador as the father of his country, was a famous patriot who is commemorated on a stamp issued by his native land in 1920. The stamp marked the centenary of Father Delgado's death.
3. The Fountain of Lions appears on a Spanish stamp of 1931.
4. You will find a group of entelopes postally presented by Tripolitania in 1930
5. Czechoslovakia in 1919 issued a stamp showing a lion breaking chains.

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BASIC ENGLISH

(Continued From Page 11)

prove accurate in the long run when applied to Indian children whose retentive, faculties are under-estimated. The linguistic trend of the Indian child-mind is as a rule particularly developed due to regional vernaculars and a knowledge of another vernacular early in life. Probably this accounts for the reason why an average Indian child will make greater progress in English than an English child in any Indian vernacular.

The irregularities of the English language, a very mixed language of growth, are notorious, and hence the achievement of Basic English is relatively higher in having evolved an almost grammar free language. Basic French is a much simpler story, and probably Basic Hindustani too will not require much effort or research. The intrinsic value of the study of English for language training may not be high, but the advantage of English over other languages of natural growth and over regulationed—formed languages like Esperanto depends on the wide prevalence of English as a spoken and written language. In India we need not go into the pros and cons of the advisability of studying English, we may even drop the consideration of its being the ruling language as that may in time give way to Hindustani, but we are bound to face the fact of the international use of the language, and as it will take ages for India to become a self-sufficient country, the need of English at least as a business medium must be recognised. Besides the force of habit of two centuries has taken deep root in us, and even our most patriotic thought and public expression through newspapers and on the public platform is still in English.

Undoubtedly English has proved to be a heavy burden on the Indian student, largely because of the wrong approach, and Mr. Myers is convincing when he points out the saving in time and effort that will follow when the approach is made through Basic.

For those who lacked conviction he has succeeded in proving that Basic English is neither a fad nor a new experiment, but is a scientific system of education that cannot be lightly overlooked or cast aside.

J.D.

KANNADA VALMIKI

(Continued From Page 11)

tory of Arikesari, the patr[illegible]-king of the poet. By a beautiful process of analysis and synthesis, he brings out the past history of Arikesari in a connected and convincing way and all that was considered as meaningless in the work of the poet is found to be full of meaning and purpose. Thus the history of the Chalukya dynasty and its connection with the Rashtrakutas that was up till now vaguely known, is unearthed and brought to light. Inscriptions are quoted: internal evidences from the work are produced; opinions of recent historians are marshalled; and conclusions are formed with historical authenticity.

Next in importance and order is the account of Pampa's place and ancestral history, his real name and connections and his various vicissitudes in life, "Vengi,' is pronounced to be the third-place of Pampa. The author tries to give the correct implication of the word. He propounds the theory that the word 'Baka-Nata,' occurring in the Rigveda is the same as "Vengi" and in this connection he has some interesting philological contributions to make. The name 'Pampa' is also put to the severe test of analysis and it is shown that 'Padmapa' was his real name and 'Pampa' is only its corrupt form. Critics might, or might not agree as to the correctness of this conclusion, but the author himself keeps his mind open and only gives the probability as it strikes him.

With the history of Arikesari and his ancestry made complete, and the biographical sketch of the poet himself written with credible authority, the writer proceeds to give a critical appreciation of the poet's two works and traces the meaning of some of Pampa's usages and mannerisms, which have been up to now the despair of scholars. The author is to be congratulated on his grand attempt to present Pampa to the Kannada reading public. The first, the more important of the two published volumes, will, by its very nature, give much food for thought and many interesting points for discussion and surely serve as an incentive for further research. The author has never allowed his judgment to be coloured by prejudice and intolerance for others' opinion, which, after all, is a rare quality to be found in most research scholars. The sister volume, of modest bulk when compared with the first, gives in chaste, flowing style, the prose rendering of Pampa's "Adipurana," held sacred by Jains. The beauty of the original has been, as far as possible brought out in the prose rendering. It is for the reading and discerning public to appraise the value of the present two volumes and assign them their true position in the Kannada literature.

M. G. R.

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Prof. KOCHUPARET. B.,
P.O Kottayam, Travancore.

News From Across The Seas

(Continued From Page 14)

ly because he has been advised to marry me."

Only after the Prince of Wales had given her his word that there was no question of any such "advice" did Lady Elizabeth accept his brother's suit, who to-day is the King.

* * * *

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who will not normally consent to the broadcasting of shortened versions of his plays, has himself written a synopsis of Scts I, and II of "Geneva", to precede a television broadcast of the third act recently.

Mr. Lanham Titcher, the producer, persuaded Mr. Shaw to prepare this synopsis, but could not induce him to read it personally.

Dictators Battler and Bombardone, who are brought before the International Court of Justice at The Hague to answer the charges of the Toms, Dicks and Harriets of all nations, will be played by Cecil Trouncer and Walter Hudd. Ernest Thesiger will be Sir Orpheus Midlander, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

* * * *

Chance discovery has been made on the fly-leaf of a book of a Waltz that will become famous. Hoartio Nicholls, the composer, found it in a book written by Herman Finck, the conductor-composer, who died recently.

"I picked up the book by chance" he told a reporter and "found the waltz on the fly-leaf of 'Melodious Memories' written by Herman Finck.

"We wrote it together, but it had completely escaped my memory."

* * *

It is learned on the highest authority that book entitled "Gullible's Travels" will be published by The Umbrella Press.

* * * *

That great friend of the common people, Earl Winterton, has been demonstrating how he keeps his finger on the nation's pulse. He has just told an admiring audience that:

"The secret of youth is to drink beer, eat beef and Southdown mutton, and to go fox hunting."

This will go down well in the factories and the mines, on British ships, in the shops, and in the steelworks, where British youth lives by the sweat of its brow.

See the pitboys going hunting!
See the deckhands dressed in pink.
Watch the young unemployed insisting on best Southwood mutton.

When will the upper crust of society learn that remarks such as his lordship's make Britain look ridiculous in the eyes of the world? Nobody is so blind as to think that keeping one's youth depends on fox hunting. Nobody is so stupid as to believe everybody can afford best Southdown mutton. Let this sporting ornament of the nobility keep his advice for his own servants' hall. At any rate he can fire them if they answer back.

* * * *

Dr. Marie Stopes, scientist, is now Marie Stopes, poet. In 1918 Dr. Stopes made a vow that she would devote the next 20 years of her life to concentrated public service. The 20 years are now over, and Dr. Stopes finds time for other relaxations.

She is publishing soon a book of "Love Songs for Young Lovers." This is not Dr. Stopes' first essay in poetry. Her earliest work was a volume of verse published before the war. Dr. Stopes is the daughter of an anthropologist and the wife of Mr. Humphrey V. Roe, one of the pioneers of aviation, who now collaborates with her in her work.

She owns a lighthouse off Portland Bill, where Thomas Hardy used to visit her. She had a thorough scientific education, which she completed in Germany. She has dug for fossils in Japan and was the first woman to be appointed to the science staff at Manchester University.

Mr. Bernard Shaw maintains that her scientific background gives her love poems an unusual dignity.

* * *

Thirty-four-year-old butcher Adolf Hitler of Moscow recently made an application to the authorities for a change of name.

The office which had to deal with Adolf Hitler's request decided that permission for change of name should be given at once "as nobody could be expected to bear the same name as the Nazi Fuehrer."

* * * *

When the German troops recently occupied the town of Koeniggraetz, East Bohemia, they posted up the usual notices urging the population to surrender all arms.

The notices were in German and Czech—save in one instance. The notice, in this case, was in German and Rumanian. Apparently, a sheet out of the parcel intended for the next threatened country had gone astray.

* * * *

It is reported that Hitler fainted immediately after his return from the military parade on his birthday on April 20.

Hitler's doctor was called at once, and ordered him to rest. Official receptions were postponed for half-an-hour. Foreign diplomats noticed that Hitler was very pale during the four and a half hours parade. German officials denied stories of fainting, but they spread over Berlin within a few hours.

* * * *

Hitler's sister, who keeps house for the Fuehrer in Berchtesgaden, told an English visitor who does not want to be named: "Why do they think that my brother wants war? Nobody wants war less than he, I know that. He often told me that if he had to lead the German people again into a war it would break his heart."

* * * *

According to another English friend, who also wants to be anonymous, Dr. Colijn, the Dutch Prime Minister, has declared to a friend: "My defence measures were purely precautionary. I had no reason to suspect immediate danger. But you never know with these two." (He meant Hitler and Mussolini.)

* * * *

Rome and Berlin often refer to the historical background that is a bond between them. Looking back, they see points of spiritual similarity between the two nations.

Anyone, who has seen the Napolitans and the Prussians, will recognise that the bond is about as strong as that which exist between a flower seller and an alligator. And for their delectation and as a further token of their friendship, we reprint this German comment on Italy published during the Great War:

"Italy is a poor creature that has sold her sword for British gold and is beneath consideration by her former great allies."

It is time Mussolini, Ciano and Gyada made note of this historic statement.

* * * *

By giving "notice of her intention in writing" and single healthy woman, born before 1910, of Wattenscheld, Germany, will get the town's "support and sympathy" if she has a baby "for the good of the Fatherland."

This has been decided because the town has the lowest birthrate in Germany and many women cannot find husbands owing to the shortage of men caused by the war. Each baby will get a savings book worth £25, and have the town as god-father.

* * * *

An enterprising Japanese has experimented with making bees do the work of carrier pigeons. Round the bee is fastened a tiny harness with a little pocket. And into this pocket is placed a minute scrap of rice paper bearing the message!

* * * *

Crying towls, made of paper, have been introduced to Paris bars.

In French the towl is called "serviette pour personne qui pleure"—or, as we should say, for a dismal jimmy.

"The next barfly who comes weeping to you crying 'Bad Business', hand him this Crying Towl—direct him to a quiet corner and tell him the advantage of boosting business," says the text printed on the towel.

* * * *

Russian scientists are perfecting a secret invention based on the use of mercury whereby aero-engines are soundless.

The new Russian engine is said to be so silent that the most up-to-date detective apparatus cannot record ever a murmur when a plane is flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

* * * *

Two Viennese visited Berlin the other day. They were taken on a tour of the vast buildings which are shooting up all over the city. And with particular pride their guide showed them Hitler's palatial new Chancellery.

They dutifully admired the wealth of decorations and the furnishings. Then, as they gazed up in wonder from the pavement outside, one said to the other, "What would not these fellows do if they had any money."

* * * *

Scene: Rome. Goering is telephoning Hitler.

Goering: Everything is going splendidly mein Fuehrer. I have seized Rome and am now in complete control.

Hitler: Any difficulties?

Goering: None at all.

Hitler: How about the Vatican?

Goering: Easy as kiss your hand, and the vestments fit me perfectly! Heil Hitler!

* * * *

The Rome-Berlin Axis partners are squabbling over the New York World's Fair, opening on April 30, with Hitler demanding that Mussolini shall withdraw the Italian Pavilion at the last moment.

Hitler says that a Fascist country cannot exhibit in a Fair designed to show strength and unity of democratic countries.

* * * *

Goering who recently stayed with Marshal Balbo in Libya, has much in common with his host. Each is in the running for the succession to his country's leadership. Each is an expert airman and also the creator of his country's air arm.

The comparison goes further. They are both lavish hosts, with a fine eye for the grandiose. Goering's wedding reception at the Kaiserhof in Berlin was run close for magnificence by Balbo's reception in the Governor-General's palace in Tropoli in honour of the Duce's visit two years ago.

Ironically enough, they will converse in French—their only common language. Goering speaks it moderately well, Balbo fluently, but with a strong Italian accent.

* * * *

Goebbels is using even the sailors on Baltic tramp steamers as individual Nazi propagandists. British friends of one old skipper, who has absolutely no interest in politics, and never discusses them, have been astonished to receive from him lately a long typewritten effusion extolling Hitler and all his works.

It is in a very polished literary style, although the skipper's friends never suspected that he could write better English than is usual with rough German seamen. They would have been prepared to bet any money, too, that he could not use a typewriter if he were paid.

* * * *

Hitler is writing another book. It is intended to supplement his private income and to help finance the cost of his new home near Berchtesgaden.

The new book will be autobiographical. Its provisional title is "Mein Leben" ("My Life") and it may be nearly as long as "Mein Kampf". This in the English unexpurgated edition, runs to 560 closely-printed pages. The author was helped in the writing of it by a period of 18 months' seclusion in the Landsberg prison.

It will require superhuman energy on the part of Hitler to finish "Mein Leben" in anything like the same time. That he should undertake a new book at all while the multifarious cares of the Reich rest so heavily upon him as they do in these critical times is sufficiently remarkable.

* * * *

Teagic Queen Geraldine of Albania has rejected a £200,000 offer to be featured in a film.

"Her Majesty does not wish to become the object of public curiosity", replied her lawyer. Her dearest wish is to live in England "Quietly and in peace," with her baby prince and King Zog.

* * * *

Dr. Gafencu, Rumania's Foreign Minister, started life as a journalist. He was the foreign correspondent of the leading financial newspaper in Bucharest.

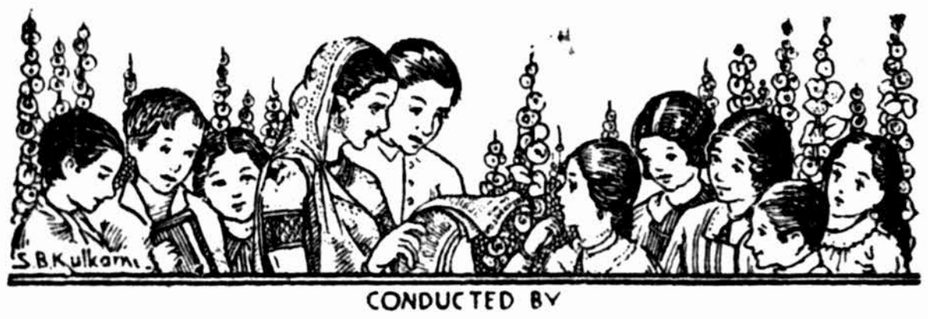
He became increasingly interested in politics and his knowledge of foreign countries eventually led to his appointment as Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

When he went into opposition three years ago, he started his own paper, "Timpul," which rapidly became the most influential paper in Bucharest. Now that he is once more in the Government, "Timpul" is run by his wife, who is a Frenchwoman.

Although many prominent Rumanians, notwithstanding the liquidation of the Iron Guards, are strongly anti-Semitic, the Gafencus have always resisted these tendencies; and the staff of "Timpul" is largely Jewish.

Dr. Gafencu has always been demonstratively pro-British. He has also long been an advocate of closer co-operation with Poland. After Hitler's seizure of Bohemia the Poles strongly urged Rumania to join with them in partitioning Ruthenia. Dr. Gafencu refused, and the good relations which he had brought about between the two countries were temporarily chilled. But full harmony has now been restored.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Here is a happy news sent to me by Syt. Satish P. Desai, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, for Khar boys and girls in particular and other Bombay and Suburban children in general.

It has been decided by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari to organise a whole day excursion to Vihar Lake on Sunday, May 28.

The party will start from the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, at 7 a.m. and leave Vihar Lake at 5 p.m.

In this excursion only those boys and girls and elders, who are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association, can join.

Excursion To Vihar Lake

A subscription of Re. 1 only per boy or girl under 16 years and of Rs. 1-4 each for those above that age has been fixed, payable in advance. This includes bus fare, lunch expenses, etc.

Subscriptions, together with the written permission of the Child's parent may be handed over to Miss Veerbai Diwan, Jt. Secretary at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, on Sunday, May 21, at the time of the Balkan-ji-Bari meeting, or to Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, General Secretary at his residence, "Radha Nivas," 13th Road, Khar, at any time from Monday, May 22 to the evening of Wednesday, May 24, latest.

I am sure, as you have been looking for an excursion since long, and as during Monsoon it will not be possible to organise an excursion, you will welcome this opportunity and join in large numbers. No doubt, every one of us shall have a very happy time!

Our Activities

On Sunday, April 30, Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta of Bandra met the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children, after they had finished their games. Children gave some songs and stories.—And then Shrimati Ratan Behn related to them one herself. She appealed to them especially to think and do something for our poor brothers and sisters.

After the meeting was over, children were taken to Bro. Keshav Ram Iyengar's place, where he very kindly showed the children his electric train toy. I trust he was as happy to show as the children were to see it. Perhaps now he himself will soon join the great brotherhood of Bankan-ji-Bari.

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week between 14th and 20th May, 1939:—

1. Bro. Sharad B. Pai
2. Sis. Malti S. Mehta
3. Bro. R. G. Bhatnagar
4. Sis. Saroj R. Javeri
5. Sis. Jyoti K. Desai
6. Bro. Suresh B. Gaitonde
7. Bro. R. Ramakrishna
8. Bro. Hussain Dharamsey
9. Bro. Cavas J. Pavri
10. Bro. Sham S. Sule
11. Sis. Iha Sarkar
12. Bro. Prabodh Pandya
13. Bro. T. R. Dadinath
14. Sis. Khalida Sultana
15. Bro. Judah Eliezer
16. Sis. Snehlata Akerkar
17. Bro. Arun Chandra

Examination Prize

A prize has been sent to Bro. Hargopal Bagdi, 203, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, Companion No. 476 of the Balkan-ji-Bari, for standing first at his annual examination. Will you, Bro. Hargopal, kindly acknowledge its receipt?

If any of my other brothers and sisters have secured high rank in their examinations, I shall be glad to send them presents on receiving their certificates from them. The certificates will of course be returned after perusal.

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta of Bandra gave stories to Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children on Sunday, April 30. She is seen here in the midst of members with Syt. Satish Bhai Desai on her left

How The Sword Fish Happened To Get Its Sword

By J. S. Sequeira

Ages ago the whale left the land and took to sea. Here completely free, the animal increased very much in size and on this account became an object of terror to the creatures of the sea. They did not know that the mighty mammal was after all a creature poor in spirit and that its only food consisted of very small soft-bodied animals as it could not swallow larger ones owing to the extreme narrowness of its throat.

The sword fish at this time was a plain creature like all other fishes without any special means of protection. Being desirous of the company of the great it was constantly seen with the whale; but fearing something unexpected might happen at any time, it petitioned to Jupiter kindly to grant it a formidable weapon.

Grant of Request

The God granted its request in the form of a sword as long as its body and terrible to behold. Indeed the sight of such a terrible weapon projecting from its head frightened the fish itself when the creature first beheld it.

At first the sword fish was humble and inoffensive and used its newly-got weapon only as a means of defence; but its gentleness and humility soon left it and it became a most pugnacious thing delighting in causeless attack. At last it turned upon the whale itself, not so much to pierce it and drink its blood, as to see the fun of such a huge creature running away in terror at the mere sight of its weapon.

Animal after animal did the sword fish attack, not only mammals like the porpoise and the dolphin but even that terror of the sea the shark itself. Many a combat it would have with the boneless octopus just with a view to cut off one or more of its frightful tentacles.

Crumbs Of Favour

Day and night the whale stood in terror of the sword fish. In the day time it was the one object constantly before its mind's eye and at night it dreamed of nothing else. Jupiter would not withdraw the favour granted to the sword fish. All he did to compensate the poor whale was to grant it life for a thousand years and to provide it with a store of fresh blood to enable it to remain under water for a long time and explore the depths of the sea. The poor creature had to content itself with these crumbs of favour.

As to the sword fish, it has continued to this day to make a free use of its gift, the granting of which Jupiter ever regrets.

A Figure Trick

(By S. P. Dave)

Ask your chum if he can subtract 999 from thirty and yet may have 111 more. He will find it impossible. Then show him thus:—

Thirty, i.e., XXX Roman figures.

—9 9 9

1 1 1

Effect Of Heat And Cold

(By S. M. Bannerji)

Teacher: "Can you tell me, Shyam, what is effect of heat and cold?"

Shyam: "Yes sir, the heat expands the body and cold contracts it."

Teacher: "Can you give me an example, Bina?"

Bina: "Please, sir, in summer the day expands while in winter it contracts."

Unnatural History

(By K. Narayanan).

Jimmy: "A man desires to see you, sir. Looks like a man with a

(Continued on Page 50)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

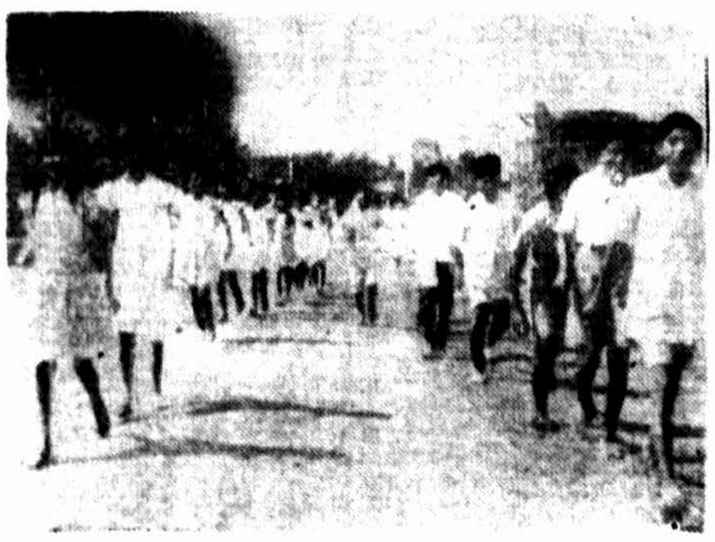
Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.



After finishing their usual programme of stories, songs, games, etc., on Sunday, April 30, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls were taken out to see the working of an Electric Toy Train. At the extreme right is seen Syt. Hari Gupta, who kindly arranged it.

OUTCASTING SOVIET RUSSIA

And The Price Europe To-day Is Paying For It

By FREDOON KABRAJI

A stop-press has become necessary to the article that follows: There I have asked at the outset—"Is there a purchase anywhere in this flux and overhaul?" The unhappy negative answer is at this moment underlined in deep black by the swift happenings of the last few days in Central Europe, where Germany has hammered in the last nail in Czechoslovakia's coffin extending her domination to the very doors of Rumania and the Carpethian-Ukraine and Italy has swallowed Albania. Where now are the "international guarantees" of Mr. Chamberlain to Czecho-Slovakia, promised by the Munich Agreement? To questions in the Commons on this point the Premier has given his stock answer: "I have information." With this parliamentary lie Mr. Chamberlain has consistently "defended" himself throughout the absorption of Austria, the disintegration of Spain, the digesting of Czechoslovakia and the rape of Albania by the European Monsters. The article that follows was meant to be an essay on Fascism and Nazism. It was a reflective exercise that appeared to be justified by a brief but illusory lull in the European war-crises. No, it seems as if there can be no purchase anywhere for the organisation of any effective remedies—no purchase, except for a short reflective exercise, for whatever reflection might be worth while Rome is burning.

"The Great Powers"

To-day we have the spectacle of the Great Powers in Europe, North-Africa and the Far East grouping and acting on a system perfected and fool-proofed like their frontier fortifications. The energy that proceeds from such a system is derived from several dynamos, as it were; propaganda drives one engine, censorship and the Secret Police drive another engine; trade and finance work their dynamos; and behind this gigantic plant is heard the unceasing rumble and roar of munition-factories. The air zooms with the massed flights of bombing aeroplanes; the ground thunders with the iron-grind of armoured cars and motorised units on manoeuvres; the ether vibrates with the propagandist lies and inventions of the radio-stations of Burgos, Rome, Berlin, Tokio.

Fascist Stranglehold

Fascism and Nazism, between them, have got western civilisation in a stranglehold: every week that passes, every week that has passed a year previous to Munich and since, has made the stranglehold steadily more deadly, crushing out life and liberty and blowing out the lamp of culture. Spain fighting heroically and fighting cleanly, is noosed by "Non-Intervention," at last to break up and be broken up still more: Britain and France, the great western democracies, threw that noose to bring down democracy not only in Spain but in the whole of Europe. Austria and Czecho-Slovakia went down without fighting. The policy of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella-and-appeasement has brought us to this that British Lion is eating out of Hitler's and Mussolini's hand, having gone the whole way to make Europe over to the Axis in the hope of keeping the Empire—after a fashion. Is there a purchase anywhere in this flux and overhaul? Where can the individual pause and say: "Here I will stand and take stock; I may not be able to do anything to stop the vast landslides around me, but at least I can try to think back to the causes. By thinking clearly I may join with others who are also trying to think clearly. Clear thinking serves a human desire to know the truth, and if only a handful of devotees would keep this religion alive, something may be handed over to the sum of things eternal, when all around is dust." Thus the humblest of individuals might contribute his microscopic share to the rebuilding of civilisation as it has been rebuilt many times in past ages.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success"

Propaganda and partisanship have lungs of brass and brains of deviltry. The ether to-day is full of the rantings and ravings of the Pillars and the Props of the principal Dictators and the principle Dictators themselves. There is the psychological basis for the epigram—"nothing succeeds like success"—in the mentality of large sections of the privileged classes everywhere. And so it happens that the truth about Spain and Austria and Czecho-Slovakia becomes twisted out of all shape by the success of policies that succeed; and for the vulgar reason that they do succeed! There are other vulgar reasons too why Fascism and Nazism have waxed fat and become all-powerful: have they not battened on the support of unscrupulous overlords of the upper-ten class? And, in the last analysis, why have the big financiers, the monopolists, the arms-magnates and the property-collosi in high places in Church and State lent their support to Fascism and Nazism? Is it not because in Fascism and Nazism these men of Mammon have found their personal bodyguard and the bodyguard of their sectional and vested interests?

Any clear thinking, which involves a thinking back to the causes, stipulates at start a frank facing of the pattern of the social structure to-day which shapes the political structure within. But we must also take a longer perspective. In this perspective we start for the the scope of this article with the Russian Revolution and the Allied Victory in the Great War.

Twenty years ago the Russian Revolution swept a vast continent like a prairie fire and destroyed a whole civilisation and a whole class of society. Following upon the horrors of the Great War, the Great Revolution laid a new terror upon mankind: it showed how under discipline, propaganda and leadership a given body of ideas could become inflammable like so much gunpowder to blow up centuries'-old institutions and to put in their places an untried gospel and a brand new system of Government. It showed that provided only there was unity and organisation among the masses and the leadership of one strong and ruthless personality there was the ground for a revolution that could overhaul the entire structure of social, political, cultural and moral relationships. The Russian Revolution, for all its hideousness, proved a stupendous success as a revolution. I am not here concerned with the rights and wrongs of this human and historic cataclysm. I am not concerned with defending ordered barbarity. I confess that I am quite incompetent to judge whether life for a Russian is happier under the U.S.S.R. than it was under the Russia of the Tsars, or whether a greater number of Russians are happier to-day and a fewer number more unhappy than under the rule of the Tsars the Counts and the Rasputins. As I have said, I am not here concerned with any of 'these' questions but only with recognising the historical fact and importance of the Russian Revolution. Let us be clear about this point: for I want to pass on from this emphasis to an understanding of the spirit of totalitarianism, so successful and so insidious in Europe and a part of the Far East to-day.

Was Suffering Wasted?

The Russian Revolution and the victory of the Allies in the Great War proved to be turning-points in history: they started a chain of events. This chain is still with us to-day. Never was knowledge more dearly bought than by these two great crises in human progress and the long chain of events and conditions introduced by them. Probably there is no knowledge of the highest value to human progress that has not been dearly bought. Progress for the nations has ever been at the cost of great suffering. Such suffering, viewed historically, is never a tragedy: it is wasted suffering, the waste of knowledge born of such suffering that is the supreme tragedy. There is to-day both this knowledge and the waste of this knowledge. The lessons of the Great War and the Great Revolution have never been applied in the cause of international co-operation and peace. It is here that the supreme tragedy lies. Why has not the new and better order yet come to the patiently suffering world?

Life Cheaper Than Property

I suggest that the answer is very simple: the answer is that human nature has made a god of property. Life has become very cheap, property has become dearer and dearer. Lives were thrown away in the Russian Revolution like potato-peelings to make property a co-operative and collective dividend for honest toil. To-day life is still very cheap in Russia in the protection of State property if not private property. Take the War: lives as well as property were flung upon the scrapheap—but what for? To make the world a safer place for the old and the unborn? No. To make property safer—property in the hands of the few even at the cost of millions of unemployed for whom the world had become neither safer nor happier! I do not say that this was put forth as the ideal for the Great War. No. . . . The ideal, as described, was to make a world fit for heroes and safe for mankind. The result was, however, only to make the world safer and stronger and greedier for property and more and more reckless of the sacrifice of human lives in defence of vested interests or, private property.

I suggest that idealism is defeated not by too much realism but by too little realism—for it is not realism to shut your eyes to facts and to lose sight of the dreams and principles which inspired you to revolution or war.

Storm Signal

We have taken the Great War with its sequels—the Treaty of Versailles and the Russian Revolution as two of the pivotal events of our day: the one became a monument to Capitalist greed and human miscalculation; the other became a storm signal. Capitalism at Versailles seized its advantage over the vanquished nations and divided up the spoils in Europe, Africa, the Baltic and the Pacific with a total misunderstanding of history and a complete misreading of human nature. With the branding of Germany as the criminal, the robbing of that criminal of his possessions, the shackling him in the irons of Reparations and the policing of him on the Rhineland,

(Continued On Page 52)

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

HUBERT CUMMINGS AT THE PHONE
A PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS NAME IN LIGHTS ON AN ENGLISH THEATRE GOT ROBERT CUMMINGS HIS FIRST BROADWAY ROLE — (HE BRIBED A THEATRE MANAGER TO PUT UP HIS NAME SO HE COULD TAKE A PICTURE OF IT)
AUTOGRAPH FIENDS' LATEST GAG IS TO LET AIR OUT OF TIRES ON STARS' CARS.....OFFERING TO "FIX" THEM FOR AN AUTOGRAPH.
11-YEAR-OLD DICKIE JONES IS THE YOUNGEST TRICK ROPER AND RIDER IN THE FILM COLONY.
3-24

April Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of April was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for April.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

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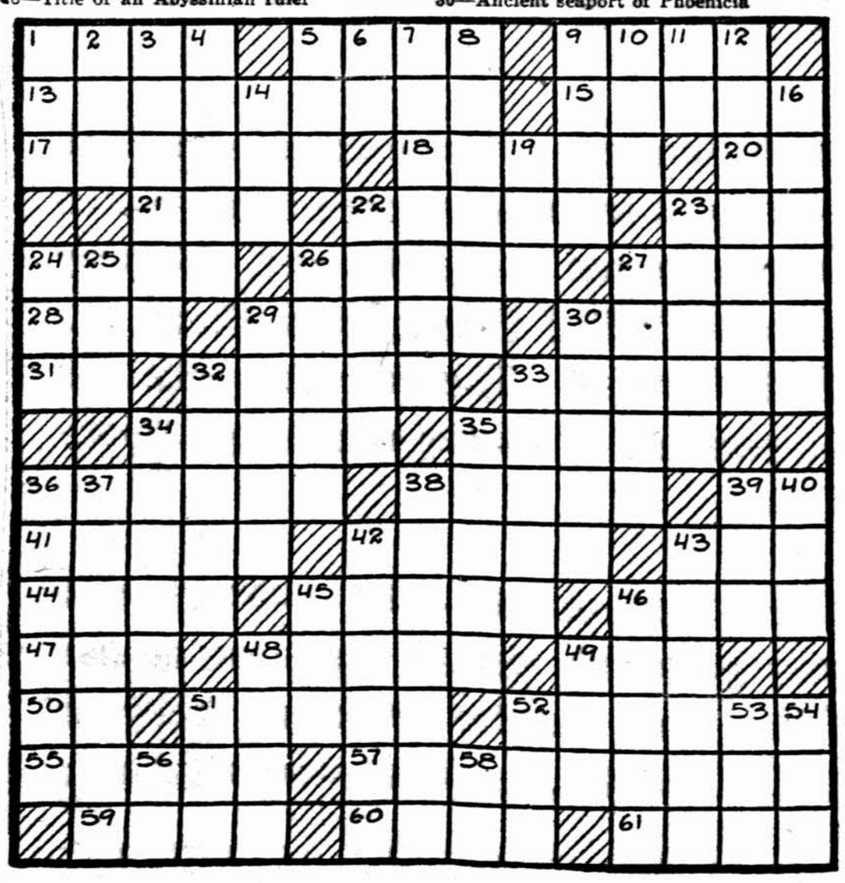
652903
891544
964325
179656
329327
650378
885139
965130

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Who was the sister and wife of Osiris?
5—Swine
9—Who wrote the play "Pygmalion"?
13—What is the missing state: Lookout Mountain is at the juncture of Alabama, Georgia and ——?
15—Spanish seaport
17—Journey or expedition
18—Title of an Abyssinian ruler
20—Exclamation
21—Urge on
22—One of Lear's daughters
23—American humorist
24—Who made the first American flag?
26—What lawgiver was reared by a daughter of Pharaoh?
27—Conflagration
28—Not at home
29—Lowest point
30—Ancient seaport of Phoenicia



31—Suffix denoting the comparative degree
32—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
33—Rejuvenates
34—Honshu is part of what island empire?
35—Who was anointed by Samuel in place of Saul?
36—Bird with long legs
38—Hollow places in the earth
39—Latin conjunction
41—Causes of ruin
42—What is the capital of Delaware?
43—Female deer
44—Beverages
45—European finch
46—Class
47—Contraction for "it is"
48—Tidies; disentangles
49—Dawn goddess
50—Noun suffix
51—Place where trial is held
52—What country was the source of "The Thousand Nights and a Night"?
55—Pry into another's affairs
57—What president served two terms not in succession?
59—Pulls along after
60—Feminine name
61—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?

VERTICAL

1—Possessive pronoun
2—Body of water
3—Visit persistently
4—Obstacles
5—Greek letter
6—Exists
7—What is the first book of the Pentateuch?
8—Who wrote "I Have a Rendezvous With Death"?
9—Woven
10—Possesses
11—Indian madder
12—What was the first name of the U. S president who was president of Princeton?
14—Unit of work
16—Lusters
19—Aeriform fluid
22—Who was the sculptor of "The Hand of God"?
23—Helped
24—Fish eggs
25—Possessive pronoun
26—What French Revolutionist was assassinated by Charlotte Corday?
27—End
29—Back of the neck (pl.)
30—Separate
32—Short distances
33—Bird
34—Whose is the most famous name in golf history?
35—What actress starred in "Of Human Bondage": Bette ——?
36—Barricade of felled trees
37—Brave
38—What is the first name of the present Secretary of State?
39—Indefinite period of time
40—Spread for drying
42—Infer
43—Deprive a lawyer of bar membership
45—Japanese coin
46—Thick-set animal
48—Cloths
49—Sooner than
51—Promise
52—The kava
53—Tavern
54—Fuss
56—Hawaiian bird
58—Hebrew name for Deity

Don't Give Up

As you see, there are n· igures in this long-division sum:

```
UGI) GEVPPNDO (IDTPO
     GVNI
     ----
     DNTP
     UGI
     ----
     NETN
     NEOT
     ----
     DUDO
     DUDO
```

These letters form a sentence of three words . . . . . , and represent the figures 1234 5678 90; the puzzle consists of discovering the key sentence, by working out the sum in the corresponding figures.

What Am I?

I AM a word of seven letters; the first two refer to man, the first three to woman, the first four signify a great man and the whole seven a great woman. What am I?

Five Minutes to Solve This Poser

But If You Are Smart, You Should Get the Answer in Half That Time

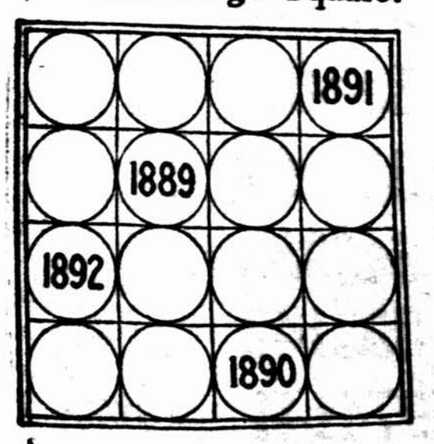
THE DULBOY AGENCY SENT ME OVER FOR THE SECRETARY POSITION YOU HAVE VACANT.
THE SALARY IS 1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE BY THE WEEK, WITH A RAISE OF 100 DOLLARS A YEAR.
I'LL GIVE YOU 1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR, WITH A 50 DOLLAR RAISE EVERY HALF YEAR, SALARY PAID WEEKLY
WHICH POSITION OFFERS ME THE MOST MONEY?

A Poser for the Pretty Cyclist

GLADYS GIGGLES believes in safety first. That is why she stops at the railroad sign to make sure that the crossing is clear. Instead of the usual "Stop, Look, Listen" warning of railroad signs, this one contains but two words. Fill in the blank spaces, so that each horizontal row will contain a common English word. By completing these words, you will form the two words on the sign.

What are they?

Can You Complete This Magic Square?



HERE is an incompleted magic square. Fill in the blank circles with numbers so that the total of each row, column and diagonal adds up to exactly 1910.

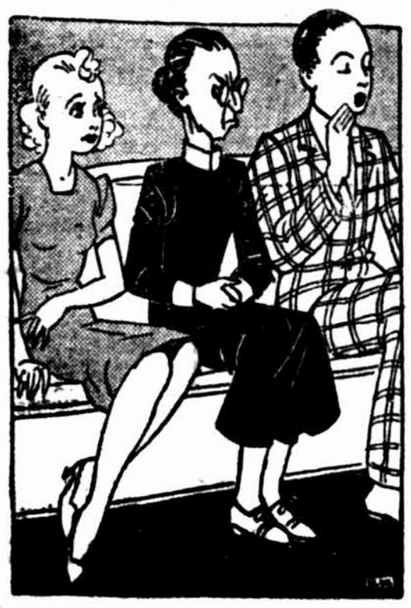
Poetic Pamela Entertains Her Aunt Marie

AUNT MARIE is visiting Pamela's house. Aunt Marie has money, and Pamela has been ordered to humor the elderly lady. Therefore, Pamela has to pretend to be pleased with everything her relative does, though to herself Pamela says:

"The modern girl, I'm certain,
*For a ******** has no need,*
*To ****** to her on manners, or*
Give rules for her to heed.

Before my friends, dear Aunt Marie
Loves me to put to shame.
Her glances make me feel just like
*A *******, stealing game.*

*I don't **** what my parents think,*
I'll show them I'm no child.
*I'll ***** round the sitting room*
And drive my auntie wild."



Delete one letter from the largest of the missing words and transpose the letters to get the second largest. Again delete and transpose to get the next largest word and so on.

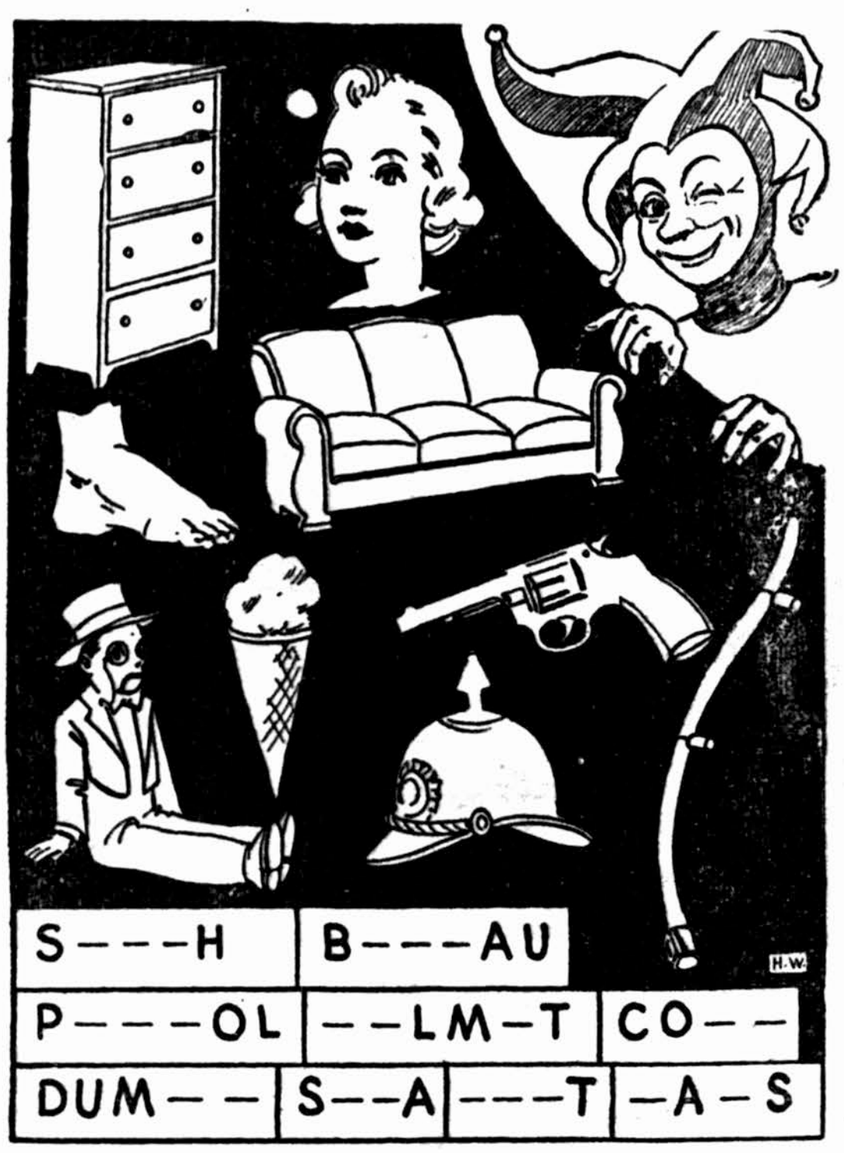
An Arithmetic Race

IF two schoolboys, John and Harry, start from the right angle of a triangular field and run along its sides, John's speed being to Harry's as 13 is to 11, they will meet first in the middle of the opposite side and again, 32 yards from their starting point. How far is it around the field?

(For Solutions See Page 54)

On the Potomac

IN the seven letters forming the word "Potomac" see if you can find (a) a chart, (b) an animal, (c) a toy, (d) two kitchen utensils, (e) three nicknames, (f) an article of clothing, (g) two articles of furniture, (h) a river, (i) a bird, (j) a ditch, (k) a preposition, (l) to strike, (m) quick, (n) a resting place for troops?



Can You Read This Proverb?

IT is only proper that we recognize the First of April, "All Fools' Day," by presenting this poser, the answer to which is a proverb about those who delight in April First pranks.

Write the names of the pictured objects in the panels below the drawing. Some of the letters of the names are already given and serve as excellent clues. If you choose the correct names, the letters written in will spell the proverb.

A FRIEND OF GANDHIJI PASSES AWAY

The Late Mr. H. S. Salt Was "Whole Hogger" Humanitarian

Mr. Henry S. Salt, famous humanitarian and friend of Mr. Bernard Shaw, Gandhi, and many other celebrities, died last month at Brighton, aged 87.

He was the founder, and for 30 years the honorary secretary of the Humanitarian League, the objects of which were to abolish blood sports and vivisection, reform prisons and education and popularise humane diet.

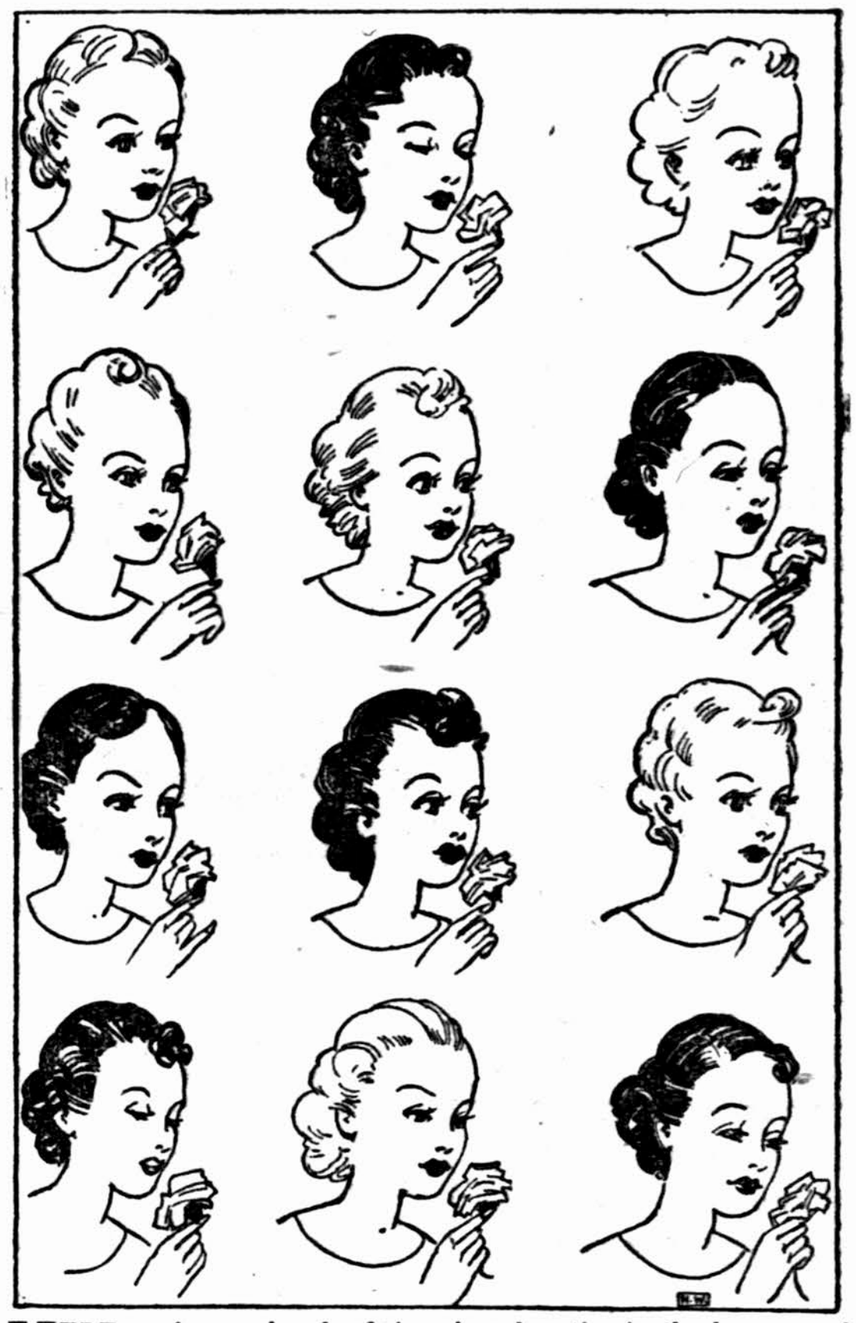
Mr. Salt did not eat meat for 60 years, and it is said that it was through his writings that Gandhi became a vegetarian.

H. W. Massingham once said of Mr. Salt that he was "a whole hogger."

"Jack, come and help with Bobbie —he insists on going down with his ship."

(For Solutions See Page 54)

An "American Beauties" Puzzle



HERE we have a bunch of American beauties in the human and flower varieties. It was the artist's purpose to draw exactly the same number of girls and flowers in each vertical and horizontal row but space did not permit.

Can you rearrange the girls and flowers so that each vertical and horizontal row will have the same number of girls and roses? To do this it may be necessary to take flowers from some of the girls and place them in other rows to equalize the count.

Mystery of the Phone Message

FORTH from the shadows leaped Simon Legree Pickleface, to pounce upon the sheet of paper on which the switchboard operator had just written. Simon had suspected all along that the girls in the factory were receiving personal calls on the telephone in spite of his strict orders to the contrary. Now he had caught some one red-handed, for he had observed the switchboard operator wave the paper significantly at one of the girls in the shop.

"Oh," exclaimed Simon, sarcastically, "I'll bet that's the order I've been waiting for. Let me have it."

"Yes," answered the operator sweetly. "It came over long distance from Afghanistan. As I do not understand Hindustani, I had the speaker spell the words. You, no doubt, can read it easily."

Simon's sour visage took on several more degrees of acidity, since he knew that the girls were putting something over on him. Had he been a puzzlist, he would have had no difficulty in reading this simple cipher message. Instead, he angrily threw the paper into the scrap basket whence it was retrieved by the girl for whom it was intended.

Can you decode the cipher?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

bill."

Jimmy's Master (having dined well): "Man with a bill? Don't be absurd, James; don't be absurd. Must be a bird.

Work And Play

(By Ajit K. Basu)

All work and no play, we have been told, made Jack a dull boy. Perhaps that really was how Jack became a dull boy, but I think all play and no work would have done the same. The right thing is neither undiluted work nor undiluted play, but a proper blending of the two. No, not exactly that perhaps. A more satisfactory expression would be "a proper alternation of the two." Work while you work and play while you play, because, as you have often been told, that is the way to be happy and gay; but see to it that you play after work as well as work after play unless you want to be, like Jack, a dull boy.

Necessity of Play

Why is it necessary to play after work? Because work tires you and play recreates you so that you can work again with fresh energy.

But work too, I think, is necessary for a similar reason. Is not all play as tiresome as all work? To get the answer in the most direct and practical manner, go on playing as if you would never stop, and see the result. Your play then will become as tedious as work.

Play is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is a pity that there are many students who do not understand this. And many fathers too make the mistake of caring too much for their children's school work and home work and neglecting their play. Such persons feel proud to think that their sons are so fond of work and so loath to play, not thinking that loathness to play is a disease to be treated rather than some quality to be proud of.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

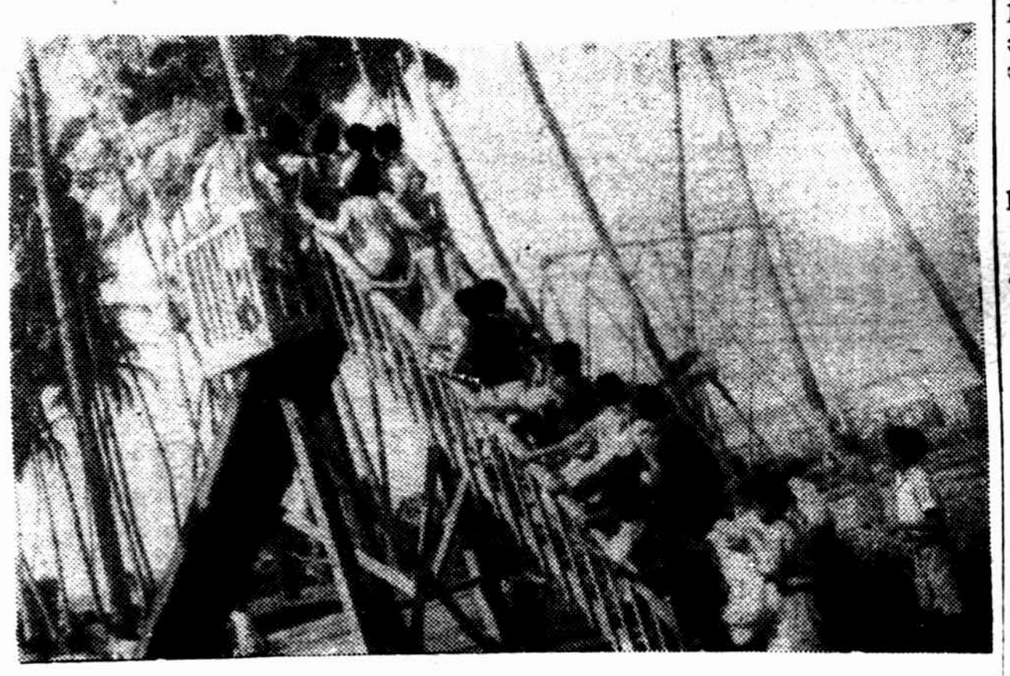
.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Busy thinking: What to Play? Stilt Walking. (Photo By B. F. Ferreira.)



At the Height of Their Play-Mood

Children 'caught' in their various moods, gay and grave: Smiles indeed suit them best!

A Good Advice

When I was a student, one of my teachers gave me a piece of good advice which, translated into English, would be something like: "Work playfully and play seriously." I think I should explain its meaning here, lest you misunderstand. He meant that work must be done with as much vigour as if it were play; and playing too should be done vigorously and not as something unimportant. For, said he, play is no less important than work. While at work you must see that you are not an indifferent player.

The Falling

Small Boy: "Dad, the barometer has fallen".

Father: "Very much?"

Small Boy: (with guilty look): "About five feet".

Misunderstanding

Old Negress: "I wants a ticket for Magnolia".

Ticket Clerk (after ten minutes of weary thumbing over railroad guides): "Where is Magnolia?"

Old Negress: "She's settin' over dar on de bench".

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MY MIXED MARRIAGE

(Continued from Page 16)

the most liable girl of Hilla's acquaintance. Oh! yes, I have heard all about your great talent for getting into a mess. How do you manage it, Miss Saher?"

"Not Miss Saher. I'm married.

"Married! You Wretch!" cried Hilla loudly, and everybody in the tram turned and looked at us, "when? Where? How? And you didn't invite me? Oh! Khorshed, Khorshed I'd never have thought it of you! What's your new name?"

"Kittroo."

"Kittroo!" repeated Hilla and her companion in surprise.

I merely nodded.

"Now isn't that strange? All the funny sorts of Parsi surnames you hear nowadays!"

"If is not a Parsi surname. My husband is a Hindu."

It was as if I had thrown a bomb.

"Hindu!" said Hilla.

"Not really,' said Jer, "you are joking."

"Certainly not," I replied, "what's there to joke about"?

"Hindu!" repeated Hilla and looked at me as if I was a specimen of some strange animal.

For the rest of the time, we spoke polite nothings to each other about the weather and the latest pictures we had seen. It was a strange conversation between an old friend from whose manner all trace of friendliness had departed, a new acquaintance who was undoubtedly thinking of my so-called talent for getting into a mess, and myself slightly irritated at their stupid behaviour.

Just before getting down I said "Come and see me sometime both of you."

"Yes, yes of course, sometime," replied Hilla. Not only did she not make a definite appointment, but she did not ask for my new address. "So, that's that" I said to myself, "no more cosy, lively chats with Hilla for you, my girl."

But that wasn't the end of that episode. Unfortunately I have sharp ears, and as I got down, I could distinctly hear Hilla saying: "Oh! poor, poor darling! Whatever made her do it?" Then the reply: "She couldn't catch a Parsi boy, so she got hold of this Hindu Chappie" accompanied by an unpleasant laugh. Then again Hilla: "I suppose so, but....." I did not hear any more. I ground my teeth with anger. What impudence! What.....! I shrugged my shoulders. After all, what did it matter? My Pratap was worth a million such fickle Hillas and impertinent Jers.

I arrived home, and though my knees were shaking under me, I ran up the stairs very fast and hurried myself into my mother's arms. "Oh! Mums," I said, Kissing her, "won't you please, please wish me joy?"

"My Khorshed, my darling Khorshed, you have broken my heart. Oh! Why did you do it, dear, why did you do it?"

"But, mums, I love him. Really and truly I do. He's such a darling!"

"My poor Khorshed!"

"But, mummy, I'm not poor, I'm the happiest."

And then it happened, the thing which I was dreading. Grandfather entered the room.

"Who's there?" he roared.

My mother forestalled me. "It's Khorshed, Bavaji," she said.

"Khorshed! How dare she come here! the hussy, the...." (several unprintable words) then turning round on me: "Napak Dookty! You have brought ruin and shame on the hitherto stainless Saher honour! And you dare to show your false face to me! What do you want? You will get nothing from me, nothing, do you hear! You can go and rot in the gutter for all I care!"

"Bavaji, I....."

"I don't want to talk to you". *Then as my brother entered: "here's your so-and-so sister!* The shameless wretch! I charge you and your mother. Don't have anything to do with her. Let her learn what the wages of sin are. Do you understand? Not a word with her!"

"Oh! Bavaji....." darling mother tried to remonstrate. But my brother like any common coward said meekly, "yes, Bavaji!"

"Now, out you ago, you hussy, to that scoundrel with whom you live!"

Then the love and reverence built up in a lifetime were driven away by a moment's fiery anger. How dare anybody call my husband a scoundrel! "I live with no scoundrel," I said, "my husband is a better man than you ever were, or ever could be." I was very near tears, but I went on boldly, "I will go now, I have no desire to see you again, you are a narrow-minded, hard-hearted old man!"

He glared at me.

"Khorshed, oh! Khorshed, beg his pardon at once", from mummy.

"All right, mother." Then to grandfather "I beg your pardon for speaking the truth. And thank you for staging a melodrama for my benefit. Quite like the middle-ages. Naughty daughter cut off with a penny!" I ran away before my tears came pouring down. Tears of anger and sorrow. It is not the pleasantest of experiences to be shouted at by your grandfather and to be reproached by your mother.

My eyes were still red with crying, when I heard footsteps behind me, and turning round saw Boman, my brother. "Look here, old thing, what on earth made you go and marry that Kittroo?"

"That's none of your business" I replied testily.

"Don't shout or Grand-dad will hear us!"

"I don't care who hears us!'

"That's just it, you don't care what happens to anybody else, as long as you get what you want. Did you think of mother when you went off so gaily to marry that ass? It's she and I who have to bear the brunt of Grand-dad's disapproval, especially she. Selfish, my dear girl selfish that's what you are. If you had married old Fali, you would have got a less handsome husband, but life would have been pleasanter for all concerned."

I looked at him in surprise. "Is this the same Boman who a few months back stoutly maintained at College discussions that inter-marriages are blessings because they lead to unity and peace and other high sounding words?"

He had the grace to blush. "Oh! All that tosh is all very well in theory, but in practice it is a darned fool thing for you to go and marry a Hindu. Precious lot of peace and unity we have had since your wretched wedding!"

"So you have two sets of opinions, one for theory and the other for practice. Very interesting!"

"Well, haven't you discovered that's necessary? Haven't your in-laws yet started leading you a hell of a life?" Then as I would have protested, "Don t tell me they have welcomed you with open arms."

"Atleast his people behaved better than mine. None of them shouted and swore like grandfather. You all are deliberately trying to make me unhappy."

"That is inevitable. Listen to reason, my dear, leave the man. We'll be able to get you a divorce very easily, and Grand-dad will forget his wrath after a while, and Fali....."

Thank you, but I don't need your services."

"You always were as obstinate as a mule."

"If you want your share of the Saher fortune, you had better go now."

"Right oh! But Khorshed, if that man or his mother ever ill-treat you, remember I'm there to stand by you."

"It would have been much more to the point if you had stood by me fifteen minutes ago, instead of saying 'yes Bavaji.' "

"But Khorshed, that....."

"That's my tram. Good-bye!"

I went home bitterly disillusioned. They were all supposed to love me, but look at the way they behaved!

When Pratap was with me, life was heavenly. But Pratap had to go to work. And the days dragged heavily. I had nothing to do but sit at home and mope. Not that my neighbours did not invite me to their homes, but wherever I went I was surrounded by an atmosphere of either pity or slight contempt. A Parsi girl married to a Hindu!" 'Poor girl,' or 'silly girl', or 'dear, dear, what is the world coming to?' Were some of the remarks freely circulated even in my presence. So I decided to stick at home, though by nature I am a sociable person.

Life from then onwards was not all jam. I was bored stiff with my lazy existence. I became irritable, and I am afraid I nagged at Pratap most shamefully; though he lost his temper occasionally, and we had a few rows, on the whole he bore my bad temper most heroically. Bless his dear, kind heart!

Then I had a brain wave. One bright morning said I to my lord and master: "Pratap, I'm going to sack the cook."

"Whatever for, pet? He cooks quite well."

"I know but I'm going to get you a better cook, and incidentally a better wife."

He was quite puzzled. He looked round at me. He does look sweet when he is shaving, so boyish somehow, and very lovable. I laughed and hugged him and declared: "I've made you a rotten wife, no....no don't deny it, Pratap. You have been an angel, and I have been a devil."

"Oh! Dear, darling devil! Why do I love you so much, Khorshed."

"Because I love you, of course. Now Pratap, do listen and don't interrupt. You know that proverb about Satan and mischief and idle hands. Very true! It's very true. But I'm going to remedy matters. My hands are not going to be idle any longer. I will cook for you. The work will keep me sweet tempered."

"You cook, pet? Oh! No, not to be thought of."

"Why not?"

'I am not going to have you slaving for me."

(Continued on Page 54)

OUTCASTING SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued From Page 46)

the Capitalist Allies proved that the Great War could never be the Last War, but rather the first of a series of Great or Greater Wars. . . After centuries of the painful evolution of humanity civilised sentiment during 1914-1918 found a soothing balm for its outraged feelings by viewing the calamity of the War in the light of a spurious idealism: thus the Great War became the Last Great War of their perfervid "patriotic" imagining. By putting the whole of the War Guilt on to Germany they had absolved themselves of all share in that guilt as fellow members of an Imperialist system And on the same principle as society punished its criminals, namely, that he who is "found out" is guilty—the crime consisting in being "found out"—the society of Imperialist nations fell upon one of themselves and 'justified' their robbing him of his possessions by branding him as the culprit.

So the Treaty of Versailles became a monument of human purblindness Even the idealism which concentrated its energies upon viewing the Great War as the Cenotaph of the Dead Past was not great enough to learn the first little lesson from so much suffering, the lesson that it is the freed for possessions and the sanctification of property that perpetuate wars:

The one became a monument, the other, i.e., the Russian Revolution, became a storm signal. Here was a cataclysm nearly as terrible as their own imperial war —yet its motivation was entirely opposed to the motivation of Imperial wars. It was for national and Empire-property, regarded as private property, that Imperial nations made wars Russia had, however, made war upon her own classes, institutions and preserves of private wealth and property. Nor was that all. The main disaster, according to the orthodoxy of Imperialism, was in the success of the Revolution as a revolution. In a long period of world history revolutions had seemed designed by the Providence of the Propertied only to be crushed and, in the process, useful to the masters as a call for an intensification of repression. Russia had changed all this: Russia was to be feared: what is feared must be sought to be destroyed Thus reasoned and felt the Capitalists, from the big business man to the small retailer: thus all over the world property got the jitters and frightened itself and everyone else with the bogey of Bolshevism. The downfall of the Tsar and Royal Family, the destruction of the Counts and Rasputins as a class sent a shiver through all the Monarchies, aristocracies, grandees and landed gentry of the "civilised" world. It is a fact recorded by one of the most loyal of Royal biographers that the late George V. got the shock of his life when he learnt of the extinction of a whole Royal Family by what seemed not so much an Act of God as the act of man. From this day Fascism and Nazism together with their French, English, Roumanian and Yugoslavian forms date. Communism 'put the wind up' property-owners all over the world: the reaction and the answer is Fascism and Nazism as we have them to-day in their various disguises all over the world.

Communism changed the face of Russia by a swift and cruel stroke. The security, nay, the very basis of society and the civilisation founded upon this order of society were removed in this sudden and devastating stroke.

They learnt no lesson from the suffering of the Russian Revolution and the Great War: they so feared Communism, so slandered it and magnified its terrors, so misrepresented its spirit by its deeds that they paved the way for the rise of Fascism and Nazism. To-day history repeats itself in the form of power politics and rivalries, and presents the world with the incredible spectacle of avowed Greater Democracies like Britain and France preferring to enter into alliances with Totalitarian States in the sacred name of appeasement, even by flouting the wishes of their own electorates rather than seek an alliance with a great power like Russia! For did not Russia commit the unpardonable crime against civilisation of wiping out Royalty, Church and Landlordism? What matters if since then in international affairs Russia with her immense military strength (and in spite of it too) has pitted her whole weight into the scales for a European peace on the League of Nations plan? By her apostacy towards the privileged classes Russia put herself beyond the pale of the caste-hierarchy of the upper-ten who rule Great Britain and France! Are there ever any rational, common-sensed, even spiritual or practical arguments against caste? Not only was Russia boycotted at Munich, she was boycotted even from a military alliance by Britain, just prior to Munich. Not Britain's caste—not even to save Czechoslovakia. But whose funeral?

Mahatma Gandhi proceeding to visit the Vidya Mandir School at Brindaban, Behar. On his left are Messrs. Aryanayakam and Pyarelal.

MEDITERRANEAN

(Continued From Page 42)

possible defection of Italy completely alters the position. She possesses a strip of coastline on the south-west side, has two ports at Assab and Massawa, and has considerable forces south of Suez. The French have given her a footing near the Bab-el-Mandab by the cession of Dumeira. Everything turns on the ability of the English to resist the pressure of the much-vaunted Italian "pincers" which Signor Mussolini talks of applying to the long and vulnerable line of the Nile.

This hasty sketch of the situation may be enough to suggest that the east and west routes through the Mediterranean, either from the Far East or the Near East, are likely to be totally impracticable for ordinary merchant shipping of either side. This will cut off France from her chief oil supplies, but will not greatly affect England so long as the Cape route is open. Italy will be an equal sufferer. The real struggle in the Mediterranean will be for strategic control and for the ability to move men-of-war and troopships. We may therefore expect some fierce land fighting in the neighbourhood of the various straits—Morocco, Libya and Tunis, Egypt and Palestine, Abyssinia. The sea fighting in the confined waters of the Mediterranean is likely to be deadly and may depend upon such comparatively untried weapons as the attaking bomber and the speedboat.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

FLAGS IN 'DODGE CITY' HAVE 48 STARS.... BUT THE STORY IS OF 1872 WHEN THERE WERE ONLY 37 STATES.
ROBERT EMMET KEANE, IN 'NEWS IS MADE AT NIGHT', STARRED IN THREE BROADWAY PLAYS IN ONE YEAR.... AND STILL COULDN'T PAY HIS ROOM RENT.' NONE OF THEM RAN MORE THAN A WEEK.
BERYL MERCER
HOLDS THE RECORD OF HAVING APPEARED IN THREE DIFFERENT FILMINGS OF THE SAME PLAY..... ONE SILENT AND TWO SOUND VERSIONS OF 'THREE LIVE GHOSTS.' SHE ALSO ACTED IN THE STAGE PLAY.
Bruno

ZOG AND GERALDINE

(Continued From Page 9)

was the best man. He arrived with great ceremony, and the official Italian organisations, with many members in Albania, turned out in black shirts with Italian flags.

Mussolini sent antique vases. Hitler gave the bride a sports car.

The King of Italy sent an antique dragon.

Only three days ago Mussolini sent his "felicitations" at the birth of a crown prince—Prince Skander. He was to have been christened this week.

The christening will have to be postponed.

The Queen

Lying on her sick-bed in a primitive hotel in Florina, Greece, with her three-day old baby in an improvised cot beside her, queen Geraldine of Albania sent this message, writes Brian Segrue in "The Star."

"I left my husband leading his troops—his poor, insignificant little army into battle. What could Albania do against such armed might as that which ground down on us?

"I hope that British public opinion is shocked into action by this invasion against my tragic little country."

Later she was reunited with her husband at Florina, but there had been a tearful farewell at Tirana, the Albanian capital.

Her grandmother—Madame D'Estrale d'Ekna—spoke for her over the telephone.

She told me of the nightmare journey to exile from the Albanian capital.

"Queen Geraldine did not want to leave the capital. She pleaded with her husband to let her stay. She begged him to allow her to be by his side to face whatever providence should bring to their country.

" 'Only let me be with you,' she said. 'We can face anything together. But to go—not knowing what is happening to you.....no, no, please let me remain.'

"The King was adamant. I know he would have liked nothing more than to have had her with him.

Ordered To Go

"But he ordered her to go. As the war clouds were threatening the preparations were made.

"A fleet of cars stood ready in the palace courtyard. One was converted into an ambulance for the Queen and the little boy—the heir to the throne that is no more.

"The King summoned his most trusted guards to him. He commanded them individually to guard the Queen with their lives. They took a solemn oath to do so.

"The baby was only a few hours old when we started on our journey. The guns had started to boom. The King gave the order to start.

"He told my grand-daughter that it was for her safety and her safety only that he wished her to leave him.

"She was carried by stretcher from the palace. The baby was carried by a nurse.

"We were all of us in tears at the parting.

"The roads are awful. At times we were going no faster than a man could walk.

"The Queen was exhausted and ill when we arrived here.

King Zog At Bedside

"But happiness returned to her face when King Zog, who had found that further resistance was useless, arrived in Florina today and went to her bedside.

"Now she is comfortable. She is doing nicely. The baby is very well. Nurses and doctors are by her side.

"She has slept since she arrived here. I thought at first she would never sleep. This is the end of the world for her.

"After her marriage she adopted Albania as her country.

"To live in a country which is Moslem.....Well, it was all very strange to her at first. She [illegible] it. But she grew to love the people.

"What are we going to do now? Who knows?"

"Odds Too Great"

The King meant to say fighting to the very end. I know that. He is no coward. I know him as a very brave man.

"But some odds are too great for [illegible] man to fight against."

THE BUFFALO DERBY

(Continued from Page 3.)

house and are offered betels, coconut, and sugarcane, as the custom demands. By now the field-bund is teeming with pushing and jostling rustics—men and women in one medley. One by one the buffalo pair are taken to the adjoining field, stripped of their trappings and harnessed to special ploughshares. A dozen men step into the arena, headed by their respective bands. The pair is led up to the starting post and taken thrice round the post. Then one from among them, evidently a daring youth, steps over the ploughshare, holds the tail of one of the buffaloes and with a whip in hand yells such an inhuman cry that the pair starts on all fours. Those heavy weights dashing furiously forward, raise from behind a fan-shaped curtain of spray which is really is worth one's watch. If the pair heads straight and swift to the goal, all applause and admiration to them. But many go zigzag, defying the jockey who at any time may be thrown off from his precarious slance on the ploughshare. A broken nose or a disjointed knee may be the result. The least would be an unpleasant mud-bath and a howl from the spectators. But, there is one community of people from among them, called the "Gove-kudiyas" to whom it is something more than a race. Their interest in the job is much more keen. A youth whose wedding has been fixed, usually treads the plough and drives the pair. His people, including the would-be wife, are all assembled to watch the event. And if he falls or fails, that year's chance of a marriage is lost. He has to wait and watch for the next year.

The Night Of Revelry

Many a time the buffaloes themselves may loose control over their own steps and roll down like an avalanche. Amongst twenty or more competing pairs rarely one or two come off swift and straight as the rule requires. The speed of the same is judged by the height of spray that squirts from behind the plough. There is a special contrivance that will start a few impressive jets of leaping water and this, speed alone can cause. After the invitees have played themselves out, a pair belonging to the headman himself step in. With this, the Derby closes. The sun will have set by that time. The guests are once again treated with betels and drink. The pariah band strikes up. Indigenous liquor flows in plenty. Another night of deafening noise as the assembled villagers go back home.

If a pair comes off well in the race, its price instantly goes up. A pair that might have cost just two hundred rupees the previous day may easily fetch twice or thrice the sum after the Derby. But one that fails the day, even if it had cost five hundred chips, will hardly fetch two hundred the day after. But, prize or no prize, the jockeys and no less the buffaloes enjoy the race. During the season it is said that the buffaloes refuse food if they are not taken out once a week at least to the trial grounds.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

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MY MIXED MARRIAGE

(Continued From Page 51)

"But I want to do it. I'd love to do it. Please Pratap, don't be silly."

"You will be fagged out doing it."

"Oh! No. I won't. Besides whenever I'm fed up, I can keep a cook, can't I?"

"All right if you are determined to do it, you may."

"Hip! Hip! Hurrah! Now we'll have some fun!"

Cooking proved my salvation. I was much happier than I had been for the last two or three months.

Life went on smoothly, until one day Pratap came home with a scowl on his usually cheerful face, and said: "Do you know that latest?"

"And have you tasted the latest? Come quickly and try this Italian Salad. I hope to goodness it will turn out right. I read the recipe in....."

"Cooking, cooking, cooking. I'm tired of this cooking business. Can't you forget it for one single minute?" he snapped. It was very unlike him to make such an unfair charge. My conversation is by no means limited to household affairs.

"What's up, old boy?"

"Dash it all, it's not pleasant for a man to hear himself called a tyrant."

"But Pratap darling, whenever did I call you a tyrant?"

"Not you, Khorshed, not you. Those fool women next door were talking about us. 'She is made to do her own cooking, poor girl,' said one, and the other replied: 'What can you expect if she goes and marries a Hindu?' "Isn't that the limit, I ask you!" He scowled. I felt that drastic measures were necessary, so I let the dinner take care of itself, I put on the radio, and though we did not get any dance music, I took hold of my astonished husband, and began to dance all over the dining room floor.

"What on earth, Khorshed!" he gasped.

"No, my dear tyrant," I laughed "it's no use struggling. You are not going to get dinner until you have become cheerful."

Our windows were open, and I could see the 'two fool-women' watching us as we laughed, danced and sang. They may have thought us crazy, but they could not possibly have called us unhappy.

And so life went on for almost a year. It was a bright day in November when the doctor corroborated my suspicion that I was going to have a baby. I tread that day on air. A baby, how lovely! I felt light-hearted, so I dressed up in my favourite blue sari. I had just finished shaping my eye-brows, when I saw, of all people, Pratap's mother and sister coming up. I ran out to greet them.

They refused to take any refreshment. For about fifteen minutes I sat with them in the drawing-room desperately trying to make conversation. Until Kusum, my sister-in-law, said: "May we look over the house?"

I said: "Certainly, of course". And showed them round. They even went into my dressing-room, and Kusum inspected my dressing table very minutely. She was getting on my nerves. Would you believe it, she had not made a single pleasant remark during the whole tour of inspection! Unless you can call the following a compliment—"Did you choose the frigidaire? It seems good, but don't you think it's too big for two people?"

"What is this for?" she asked picking up my tweezers from the dressing table.

"O, that's for plucking eye-brows", I replied shortly.

"How do you do it? Show me", she almost ordered.

"I have just finished doing mine. I can't possibly pluck out any more hair. I'll shape yours for you, if you like". I offered as pleasantly as I could.

At that moment, her mother came up and both of them started talking, while I went to the tap to wash the tweezers.

"Sharam nahi atti!" shouted my mother-in-law.

I was nonplussed. I looked from her to Kusum. Then Kusum said. "Answer her, can't you?"

"Is she speaking to me? What is she saying?"

"Don't pretend you were born in England and so don't know any Hindi. She's asking you if you are not ashamed of yourself"

"Ashamed! Certainly not. Why should I be ashamed?" My temper was rising. What were they up to?

Because you caught my poor brother with a pair of plucked eye-brows, you hussy!"

I flared up. "What!" I shouted.

"Don't shout like a vulgar woman on the street."

"I will do what I like in my house, and you get out of here, do you hear, get out!" I shouted louder than ever. There is no controlling me when once I am aroused.

They did not budge. "Bolo, bolo! Sharam nahi atti?" repeated my mother-in-law.

"Nahi atti! And you clear out. Baher javo. Get out! Won't you?" As she still stood there, an accusing finger pointing at me, I completely forgot myself. I took her by the shoulders and gave her a good push through the door. Just at that moment Pratap entered. The look on his face made my heart go cold. "Khorshed! Remember she is my mother". He said. I was too far gone to do anything about it. I shouted at him almost hysterically. "That's right, take her side! Why should you bother about me? I am only someone who has caught you! Oh! Get out! Get out! You and your precious mother. I don't want to see either of you again".

He gave me one look and went out. I shall never forget that look in which I could clearly see anger, disillusionment and deep hurt. Oh! God! That I should have brought that look to his face!

After they left, I fell on my bed and wept as I have never wept before or since. The world seemed to have ended for me. All the old folk had been right. A mixed marriage could never succeed. The odds against it were too great. Then I thought at my baby, and wept afresh. O, what would happen to it? What would it do in this world, fatherless? And Pratap would have made such a topping father! But Pratap had gone. He did not understand what misery I had to bear. He had his work. I had nothing. Then I heard familiar footsteps. I stiffened. And I wept on—tears of anger, tears of self-pity and tears of mortification.

Lightly he laid his hand on my shoulder, and said: "Priya!".

"Go away! Go away! I don't want you". I said like a silly little child.

"Oh! Priya, you wouldn't make a poor man homeless, would you? Go and wash your face, there's a good girl, and tell me all about it".

So sweetly, so gently he sat down on the bed, and put my head on his lap. Just as if I still deserved his love and sympathy.

"Oh! Pratap". I whispered and wept again. But this time they were tears of remorse.

"Oh! Pratap, you are such a darling and I'm such a fool!" And then I told him all about the stupid way in which I had lost my temper. "You see, Pratap, I wouldn't have minded so much on any other day. But it needst must happen to-day of all days, when I was feeling so proud and happy that we are going to have a baby".

"What? A baby? Are you quite sure, Khorshed? Oh! My love, what joy!" And he hugged me tight, very tight.

It was much later, when we were comfortably ensconsed on our sofa, that I said: "Pratap, let's make a vow, we will never, never run down the lucky girl our son will choose as his wife. After all, we will train him, educate him, so surely we must trust him, and depend upon him to choose wisely".

"Who says it's going to be a son, priya?"

"Of course, it will be a son. A fine, big son, gentle and kind and honourable like his father."

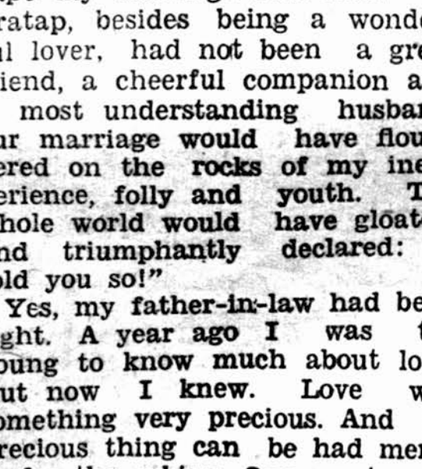
"Oh! No. Young lady, flattery won't help you to cheat me out of my daughter. I must have a sweet sunny daughter."

"Oh! Pratap, let the first one be a son. You can have as many daughters as you want afterwards. I want a son. A son to represent the spirit of New India—creedless, casteless, brave and broadminded".

"Just like a woman to make plans for twenty years ahead!" He laughed.

The night was warm and bright. I uttered a prayer of thankfulness. What a narrow escape my marriage had had! If Pratap, besides being a wonderful lover, had not been a great friend, a cheerful companion and a most understanding husband, our marriage would have floundered on the rocks of my inexperience, folly and youth. The whole world would have gloated, and triumphantly declared: "I told you so!"

Yes, my father-in-law had been right. A year ago I was too young to know much about love. But now I knew. Love was something very precious. And no precious thing can be had merely for the asking. One must work and fight to gain and keep it. Up to now, all the working and fighting had been done by Pratap. But now I also would do my share. Nothing and nobody would be allowed to spoil my marriage. I now had a double motive—to keep my husband's love and to ensure my son's happiness. I kissed Pratap lightly on the forehead, and fell asleep to wake on the morrow a wiser and a better woman.



Don't Give Up:

956)89700312(81408
5756

1340
956

3841
3824

1917
1916

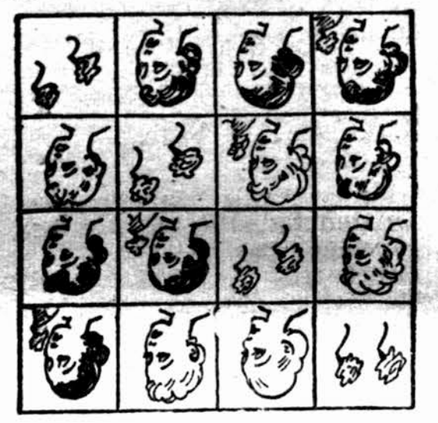
The key sentence is: DON'T GIVE UP, the letters of which correspond to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Poetic Pamela: Chaperon, Peaches, Preach, Caper, Chere.

An Easy Anagram

WHY should the four letters forming the word "KILN" be "on the cuff"? This is just a simple little anagram but can you figure it out?

The American Beauties: To solve this puzzle draw a square divided into 16 square compartments. Place the girls in 12 of these compartments, leaving one of the diagonal rows of squares unoccupied. Or, you can take the roses from the girls who are not in the other diagonal row and place two of the flowers in each empty space, as indicated in accompanying diagram.



SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Easy Anagram: The answer is LINK.

The April Proverb: The proverb is: Nature is the enemy of fools. The names of the objects are, Bureau, Lass, Foot, Sofa, Dummy, Cone, Pistol, Helmet, Snath.

Five Minute Poser: At first glance, the two positions seem to offer the same salaries, but this is not the case. During the second half of the first year, the girl in the second position would be receiving fifty dollars more than she would in the first position. Subsequently, she would receive twenty-five dollars more per year in the second position, as the increases are accumulative and the second place grants its raises before the first one does.

What Am I: A heroine.

On the Potomac: (a) map; (b) cat; (c) top; (d) pot, mop; (e) Pat, Cap, Mac; (f) coat; (g) cot, mat; (h) Potomac; (i) coot; (j) moat; (k) at; (l) tap; (m) apt; (n) camp.

The Checker Problem: Move the white king from 11 to 15. Black jumps from 17 to 10. Then white, instead of jumping the black king, as many players might suggest, surprises black by jumping 11 to 24. Black sits back in relief, but only for a second as he realizes that he must jump from 12 to 19 and the white king on 24 then administers the coup de maitre and wins the game.

THE PHONE MESSAGE: The girl at the switchboard coded the communication by interspersing the letters of her name among the letters of the message. All the puzzlist has to do is to cross out every fourth letter, beginning with the first letter. The message reads: "I cannot get the limousine for tonight, so I will call for you with a coal truck."

Cross-Word Puzzle

I	S	I	S		P	I	G	S		S	H	A	W		
T	E	N	N	E	S	S	E	E		P	A	L	O	S	
S	A	F	A	R	I		N	E	G	U	S		O	H	
		E	G	G		R	E	G	A	N		A	D	E	
R	O	S	S		M	O	S	E	S		F	I	R	E	
O	U	T		N	A	D	I	R		S	I	D	O	N	
S	E	R		P	A	R	I	S		R	E	N	E	W	S
		J	A	P	A	N		D	A	V	I	D			
A	V	O	C	E	T		C	A	V	E	S		E	T	
B	A	N	E	S		D	O	V	E	R		D	O	E	
A	L	E	S		S	E	R	I	N		K	I	N	D	
T	I	S		R	E	D	D	S		E	O	S			
I	A		V	E	N	U	E		A	R	A	B	I	A	
S	N	O	O	P		C	L	E	V	E	L	A	N	D	
	T	O	W	S		E	L	L	A		A	R	N	O	

An Arithmetic Race: The sides of the field measure 384 yards

The Puzzled Cyclist: The railroad crossing sign reads: BEWARE TRAINS.

IN DEFENCE OF ASTROLOGY

logy is really a good friend if one uses it properly. But much depends on the type of astrologer whom you select for consultation. I shall now answer the other questions proposed in the article.

Influence Of Planets

Is there a relation between stars and events? asks Sri Gokhale. The correct wording will be:—Is there a relation between planets and events. The author is evidently confused between stars and planets which ought not to be the case. There are several other mis-statements, which it is not necessary to discuss here.

As far as I know, the last Great War and the Fire of London, have been predicted by the Western Astrologers. I do not know about the Bihar Earthquake. There was a general impression that it was also predicted. The planetary positions, at the time of the earthquake, satisfy the general rule. I once discussed this aspect of the question in a popular lecture on the eclipses and earthquakes, which was published in the "Hindu" sometime in November 1937. Sepharial has written a masterly book on this subject.

Conjoined Twins

About twins much has been written by Western Astrologers, especially Bailey—the Editor of the British Journal of Astrology. So far no case of conjoined twins has been discussed. It is a point worthy of investigation if we can get the sex and the exact time of birth of the conjoined twins.

As regards twins, even though they may be born within an interval of a few minutes, yet it has been proved that their epochs are different. Epoch is the time when the ovum becomes ripe for impregnation. The cases of

(Continued from page 1)

conjoined twins probably have their epochal dates different.

Astrologers Differ

Astrologers differ, in their methods, simply because their methods are different. Whatever be the system, the conclusions will be the same. The proof of the pudding lies in its eating. As one who has studied some systems, I can assert that all systems of astrology lead to the same result. Let us consider the case of medicine. There are different systems of medicine. On that score, do they cease to be a science? Is the efficacy of treatment modified? Certainly not.

Regarding the so-called unsettled differences:—There are no unsettled differences among astrologers as to the heliocentric or geocentric system.

(1) No astrologer has used the heliocentric system. That will be for beings, if any, on the Sun. We are concerned only with the positions of the planets, relative to the earth. Not only that: we have to take the planetary positions relative to the position of the person, whose horoscope we want to study.

(2) The research work, done by me, shows that the "Sayana" system is more accurate than the "Nirayana" system, rather we must use the "Sayana" system alone. This is a case which can be proved by actual tests. This opinion of mine, that the "Sayana" system must be used, has been unexpectedly confirmed when I worked out the Rajayogas according to the almost forgotten system of Jaimini. The subject is vast and I do not want to discuss it at greater length here.

(3) Whether the birth-time horoscope or the conception horoscope or the Epochal horoscope is chosen, the results must be the same and have been found to be the same.

(4) The birth-time as rectified by Bailey's Epochal theory gives correct results. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

(5) The first house is the sign on the eastern horizon and not the lunar house.

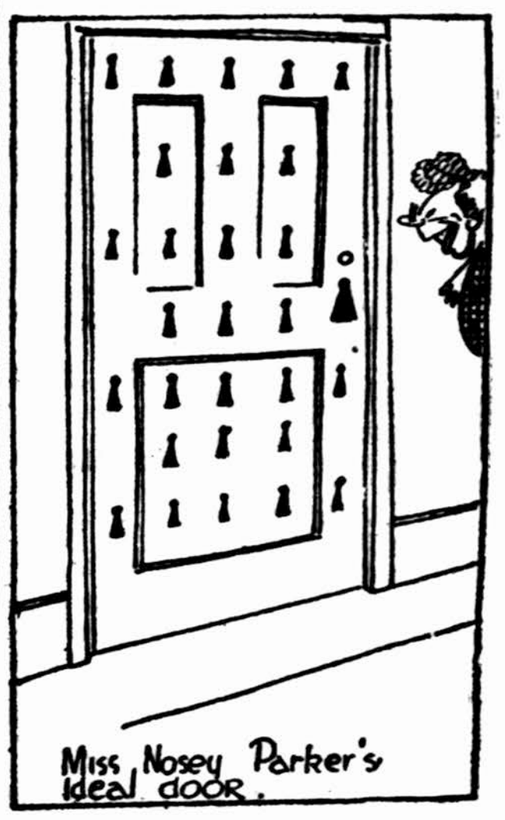
(6) Modern research has shown that house division of Sripathi is the only correct one.

Wonderful Fulfilments

Under this heading, Gokhale ridicules that the correct predictions are due to either (a) intelligent surmise or (b) auto suggestion or (c) fluke or coincidence or (d) clairvoyance.

I will take my hat off to one who will make intelligent surmises about the future. All scientific discoveries are due either to intelligent surmise or a fluke. There is no harm if one follows these methods consistently. But astrology is quite different from these. As a student of astrology, I have no quarrel with them, but my quarrel is only with those who confuse astrology with these methods and who are not able to differentiate astrology from non-astrological subjects.

April showers may bring May flowers but so far as the city slicker is concerned they just result in a lot of unpressed clothes.



Many people have clairvoyant powers, but they are not astrologers. I have often tested them and found out their weak point. The existence of such powers do not in any way, deny the scientific basis of astrology. When A and B are not inter-related, how can we say that because A is true therefore B is false? One who knows the elements of logic will understand the fallacy here.

Prediction cards, tea-cup predictions, etc., all come under "Sakunams" and they may be as reliable as astrology; but they are not astrology.

It is easy to throw out challenges; but it is quite a different matter to develop a scientific attitude in the study of any subject.

I have answered only a few of the points raised in the article "Debunking Astrology". It is not necessary to go into the other points as they are obviously simple.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A recruit got separated from his company and went up to a man (who happened to be the Colonel) and said: "Eh, lad, hes ta seen owt o' 'B' Company?"

The colonel replied: "Do you know to whom you are speaking?"

"I've nivver seen thee afore," was the answer.

"Well, I am the colonel. What is your name?"

"Brown."

"How long have you been in the Army?"

"A few days."

"What is your rank?"

"Private."

"Well, above you is a lance-corporal, then a corporal, then a sergeant, sergeant-major, regimentay sergeant-major, second lieutenant, lieutenant, captain, major, and then the colonel. Do you understand?"

"Aye, I understand, but tha still hesn't telled me if tha's seen owt o' 'B' Company."

* * * *

PRESS Agent: "Say, there's a bunch of people outside waiting to see you. Among them is a bishop who says he married you some years ago."

Film Star: "Gee, I'm practically certain I never married a bishop."

* * * *

THE husband liked his dram, and his wife asked a lawyer to draw up an agreement that both should sign the pledge. The husband agreed on condition that his wife signed first.

She did, and thereupon the husband signed, "Sandy Binks, witness."

* * * *

"JACK, dear," she murmured. "I hardly know how to tell you, but—soon—soon—there will be a third sharing our little lovenest."

"My darling," he cried, "are you certain?'

"Positive," she replied. "I had a letter from Mother this afternoon saying she's coming to live with us next week."

* * * *

A MAN stayed the night with a friend who kept an inn. At supper he was served with some prime Stilton cheese. Unable to touch it, and not wishing to offend his friend, he hid it in the bottom of a plant.

About a fortnight later he received a telegram from his friend. It read: "We know who it is, and we know what it is, but for Heaven's sake tell us where it is."

A MAN walked into an Aberdeen store and bought an attache case.

"May I wrap it up for you?" asked the assistant.

"Oh, no, thank you," returned the man; "just put the string and paper inside."

* * * *

"I HEAR your husband's coming home after all this time, Mrs. Murphy," said Mrs. Flanagan. "Do you think he'll be changed?"

"I expect his hair will be shorter," ventured Mrs. Murphy.

* * * *

"I WANT some insect powder."

"Do you want to take it with you?"

"Of course not. I'll send the bugs to you and you can give it to them."

* * * *

CUSTOMS Officer (to Chinese emigrant): "What is your name?"

Chinese: "Sneeze."

"Is that your real name?"

"No. Me translate it into velly good English."

"Well, what is your native name?"

"Ah Choo."

"THIS is a very nice collar, sir. Sevenpence, or two for a shilling."

"One will do, thanks, I'll take the fivepenny one!"

* * * *

"HOW did your wife like the diamond brooch you gave her for her birthday?"

"Delighted! She was awfully nice for a couple of days; but she's herself again now."

* * * *

MISTRESS: "Why are you cleaning the inside of the window but not the outside?"

Maid: "Please, mum, so that you can look out, but the people outside can't see in."

* * * *

"AND there, son," said Father, "I have told you the story of your daddy and the Great War."

"Yes, daddy," replied the youngster, "but what did they need all the other soldiers for?"

* * * *

"SPENT your vacation on your uncle's farm, eh? Any fly fishing up that way?"

"No: swatting."

A CHAUFFEUR was brought into court after having run down a man.

"Did you know that if you struck this pedestrian he would be seriously injured?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes," replied the chauffeur.

"Then why didn't you zig-zag your car and miss him?"

"He was zig-zagging himself and outguessed me," was the answer.

* * * *

"DO you ever pick a quarrel with your wife?—"

"No, I leave it to her. She picks much better ones."

* * * *

IT was the fifth time that the boy had been before the Bench on a charge of poaching.

"Do you realize," said the magistrate to the boy's father, "that this boy of yours is always appearing before me? Why don't you show him the right way?"

"I've shown him the right way," complained the father. "But the young fool still gets caught."

Our Humorist At Large

"How was I to know that you would want to kiss me just when I had my mouth full of pins."

Dentist: "Now think of something pleasant. Think of winning a sweepstake."
Patient: "Yes, then I should have to think of a 'draw'."

"Haven't I held you up before?"
"I believe so—the revolver seems familiar to me."

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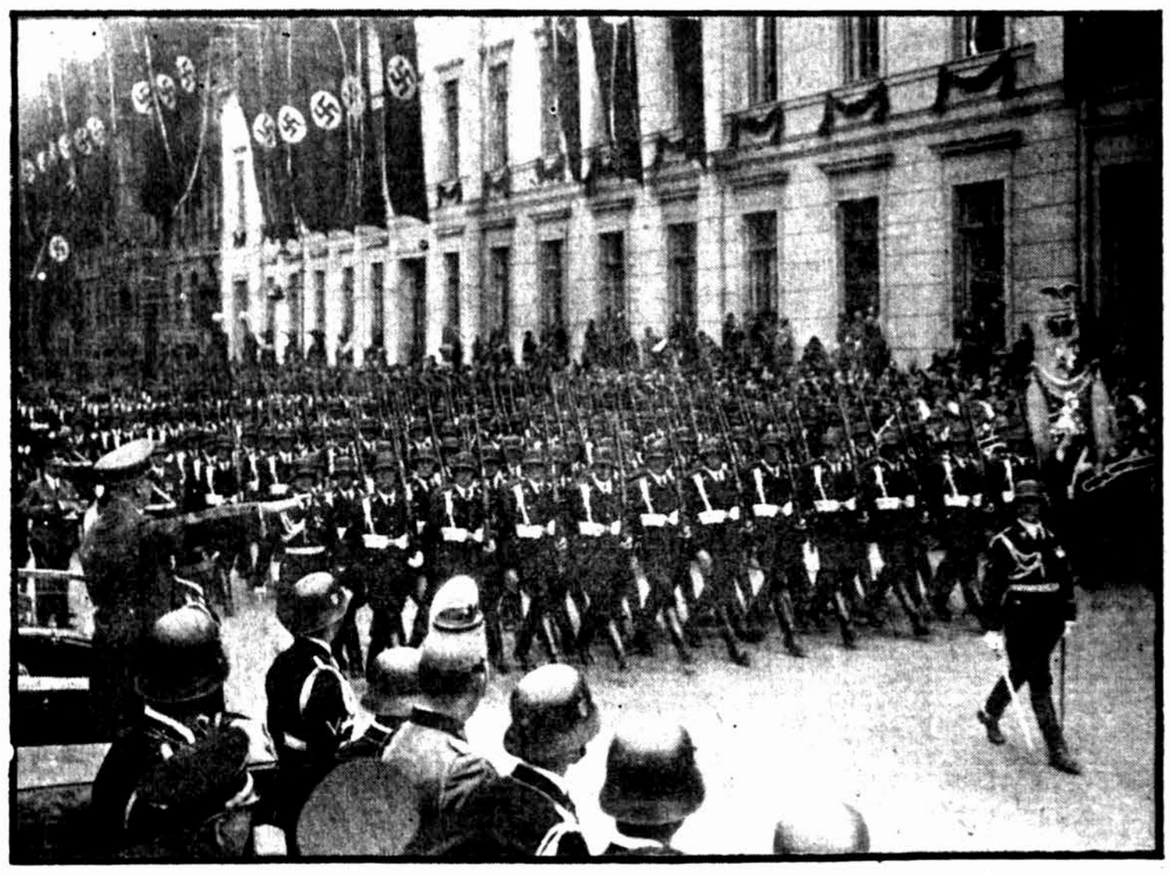
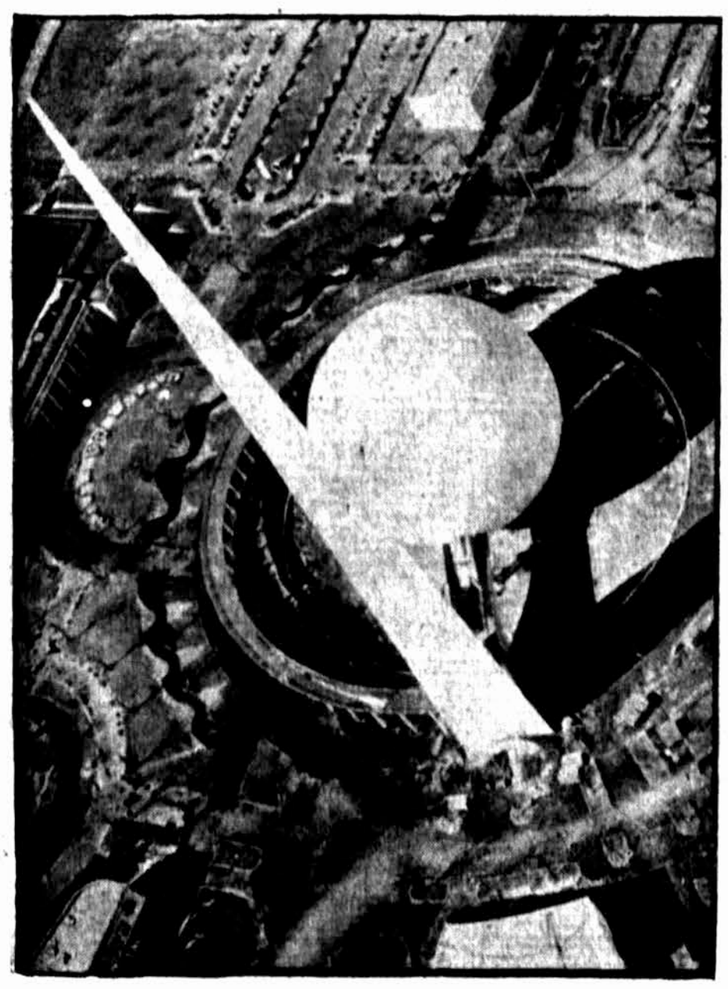
Nazi Dictator Flaunts His Might

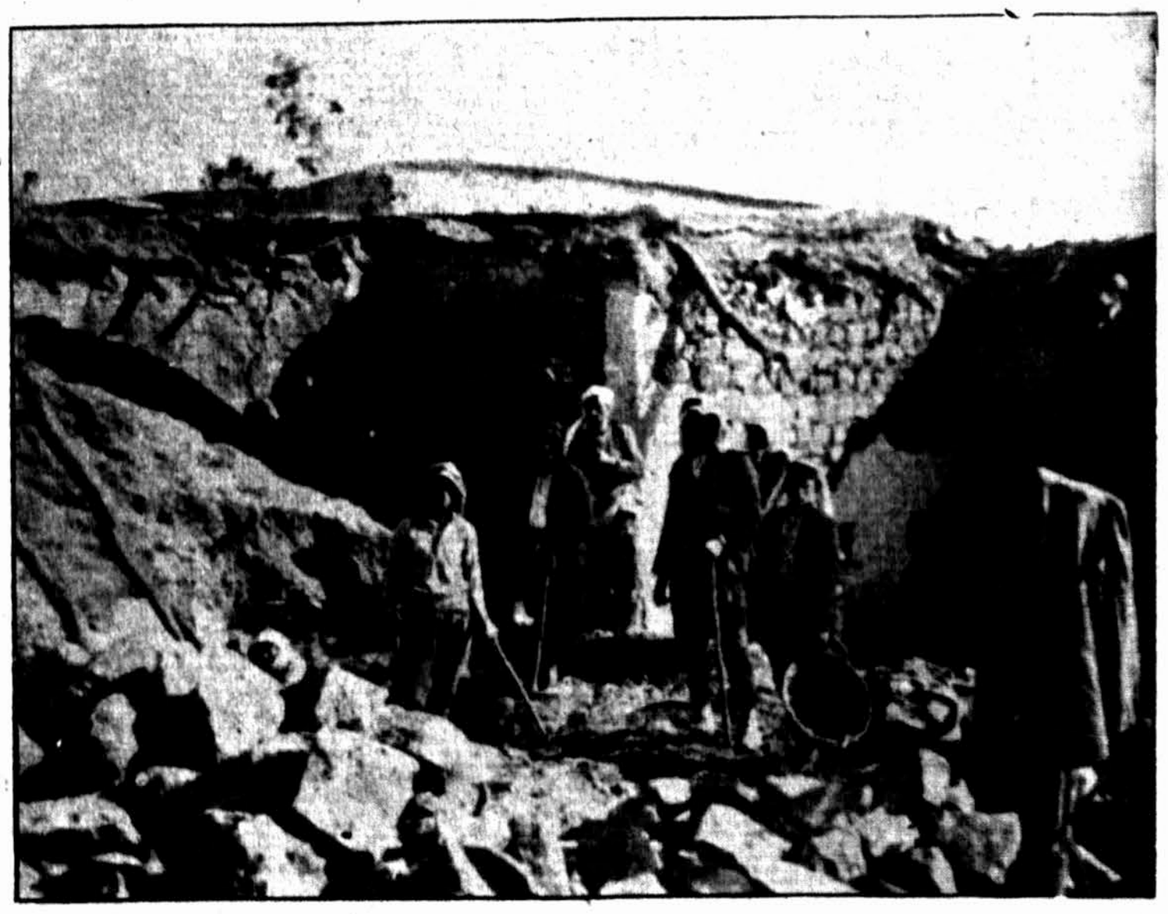


On April 20th, Hitler's Birthday, an army review in front of the Fuehrer took place in Berlin which lasted four and a half hours. At the left, infantry battalions and, at the right, motorised troops, are seen filing past.

No longer fearing sudden death from the air, Madrid school children run happily through the streets.



A striking aerial picture of the Perisphere and Trylon at the New York World's Fair Ground.



A group of inhabitants of the village of Ras El Ahmar in northern Palestine searching for their movable goods among the debris of houses blown up by British troops.

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